

Arafat receives Soviet message

DAMASCUS (R) — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) received a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Sunday, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported. Wafa said the message was believed to deal with the situation in Beirut and was in reply to a message Mr. Arafat sent to the Soviet leader Saturday. The message was delivered to Mr. Arafat by the Soviet ambassador in Damascus, who earlier in the day delivered a message from Mr. Brezhnev to Syria's President Hafez Al Assad. According to Wafa, Mr. Arafat's message Saturday urged the Soviet Union to shoulder its responsibilities as a superpower and act immediately to stop the massacre of Palestinians in refugee camps in Beirut.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Baroness Young arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Baroness Young of the United Kingdom arrived here Sunday for a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti. Baroness Young who is Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Lords will be meeting a number of Jordanian officials and will tour several Jordanian institutions, archaeological and tourist sites in the country, including Petra, Jerash and Ajlun. Baroness Young was met at Amman Airport by Mrs. Mufti, British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick and several Jordanian officials.

Israel warns Cairo

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A senior Israeli official Sunday warned Egypt against recalling its ambassador to Israel, saying "any breach of the Camp David accords could have very serious consequences." The official, who asked not to be identified, was responding to a statement by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali that Egypt might recall its ambassador if Israel persisted in escalating its military actions in Beirut. He would not elaborate on what the serious consequences might be.

Rifaat Assad in Morocco

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco received the head of Syria's security services, Rifaat Al Assad, brother of President Hafez Al Assad of Syria, at his palace in the eastern town of Ifrane, the Moroccan news agency reported. The visit had not been previously announced. No further details were immediately available.

OPEC may consider diplomatic action to steady base price

ABU DHABI (R) — The chairman of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) market monitoring committee said Sunday his group might recommend diplomatic action to help the oil exporters' organisation defend its \$34-a-barrel base price through existing production curbs. The chairman, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mansour Al Otaiba, told reporters as members of the four-nation watch-dog group arrived for Monday's session that they would consider whether to recommend such action now or later. He declined to give details.

Romania boycotts war exercises

VIENNA (R) — Romania will not take part in Warsaw Pact land and sea manoeuvres which begin in Bulgaria and the Black Sea next Saturday, the official Bulgarian BTA news agency reported Sunday. The week-long manoeuvres, code-named Shield 82, involve 60,000 troops and naval forces and are designed to test combat teamwork among Warsaw Pact officers and men, according to the Soviet news agency TASS. Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, arrived in Bulgaria Saturday night to attend the manoeuvres, BTA reported.

DC-10 crash victims could have lived

LONDON (A.P.) — The victims of last Monday's DC-10 air crash at Malaga airport could have survived if materials inside the plane had been safer, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday. The respected paper said evidence from survivors and unnamed "investigative sources" had established that few, if any, of the 56 passengers who were killed or remain missing perished instantly when the plane overshot the runway, skidded across a main highway and hit several vehicles before coming to rest in a field. They were killed, the Observer said, because only about half the exit doors on the plane worked after the crash and because the overhead luggage racks collapsed "causing injury and obstruction."

Amman reminds U.S. of its pledges Jordan strongly condemns massacre, mourns for dead

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Sunday voiced its strong condemnation of Israel's atrocities in Lebanon and said the massacre of innocent Palestinian refugees in camps near Beirut on Friday and Saturday was carried out in accordance with a premeditated plan by the Zionist invaders and their allies, the forces of the Lebanese army renegade Major Saad Haddad.

A statement issued at the end of a regular cabinet meeting said that the government can find "no proper words to condemn this crime directed against humanity, its values and its morals, and committed right under the nose of the world with no one raising a finger to stop it. The souls of martyrs will serve as torches that will light the path of struggle for right, justice and humanity and will remain as an eternal curse on the neo-Nazis," the statement said. It added that the cabinet has reviewed the circumstances surrounding Israel's killing of innocent men, women and children in the refugee camps of Beirut and found that "this criminal plan has been carried out for achieving political goals through brutal force which is reminiscent of barbaric crimes committed in the Middle Ages and typical of Zionist terrorist leaders."

The cabinet "appeals to world conscience to wake up, and calls on the United States government to honour its pledges for safeguarding the lives of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon," the statement said.

It also declared Sunday a national mourning day and half-an-hour work-stoppage Monday. The work stoppage to start at 12 noon will be in response to a call by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which issued a similar call to all Arab states for expressing their condemnation of Israeli crimes and out of respect for the fallen victims.

U.S. envoy called in

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Sunday summoned U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets to the Foreign Ministry and informed him of the Jordanian government's position vis-a-vis the "brutal massacre which the Israeli invading forces committed in Palestinian refugee camps of Beirut in collusion with Lebanese right-wing militias."

The minister expressed Jordan's "indignation and strong

condemnation of the atrocious crime committed by Israel in the course of implementing its expansionist plans which also entail the partition of Lebanon and the eviction of Palestinians from their homeland."

Mr. Qasem reminded the U.S. government of its pledges to preserve the lives of Palestinians after the withdrawal of PLO fighters from the Lebanese capital.

Message to U.N.

Mr. Qasem also instructed Jordan's ambassador to the United Nations Hazem Nuseibeh to deliver a message to the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressing Jordan's "deep indignation and revulsion at the terrible massacre of innocent Palestinian women and children in Beirut."

"This mass murder of civilians constitutes another link in Israel's series of crimes which started at Deir Yassin and ended up in Beirut," the message said. The message also called on world nations to shoulder their responsibilities and act to stop Israel from further committing "these horrible crimes."

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Lebanese army deploys near camps

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese army troops moved into position Sunday in and around the Palestinian refugee camps of Shatila and Sabra, where rightist militiamen massacred men, women and children on Friday and Saturday.

The army also took up position in several other areas of mainly Muslim west Beirut where it had not previously penetrated.

But Israeli forces showed no sign of vacating key points in west Beirut which they occupied last week. Despite reports from Israel that the Israelis were withdrawing from some parts of the sector, there were signs that they were tightening their grip.

The right-wing Falangist Party radio said the Israelis had imposed a curfew on west Beirut from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m. (1500 to 0600 GMT) and residents of the central Hamra Street said they had made similar announcements through loudspeakers.

Israeli troops moved up to a third Palestinian refugee camp, Bourj Al Branjeh, close to the airport. Lebanese and Israeli soldiers on the spot said Israeli patrols had entered the camp.

As the Israelis moved in, hundreds of men, women and children fled into the narrow streets around the camp. A large crowd on a street next to the camp fled when two Israeli tanks rumbled into view.

Shatila, Sabra situation

At the Shatila and Sabra camps, on the city's southern outskirts,



Human corpses lie heaped up in the Shatila refugee camp in west Beirut Saturday after gunmen attacked the camp and massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees

truckloads of Lebanese army troops with automatic rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers arrived in mid-morning.

Several hundred soldiers moved into the labyrinth of narrow streets and wrecked houses, while others blocked off the entrances. Lebanese army armoured cars sealed off streets leading to the Sabra camp and manned small checkpoints in most southern suburbs.

Ambulances carried off bodies, but it appeared to be a slow job. International Red Cross delegates said hospital morgues were full.

State-run Beirut Radio said the army command had appealed to doctors to help tend the wounded at the camps and had urged residents who had fled to return under army protection.

Estimates of casualties in the

massacre, which appeared to have taken place mainly between Friday night and Saturday morning, varied widely.

U.S. diplomatic reports spoke of "at least 300" killed while the United Nations representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said 1,500 had died.

Correspondents found the bodies of men, women and children. Some had clearly been lined up against walls and shot.

The journalists saw militiamen at the scene wearing the uniforms of both the rightist Christian Lebanese Forces and of the Israeli-backed rebel Saad Haddad, but both groups denied involvement in the massacre.

Israel said it had let Falangist militiamen, backbone of the Lebanese Forces, into the Shatila

(Continued on page 3)



An Arab stallion still at his drinking tank, lies caught up in a massacre at the Shatila Palestinian refugee camp in west Beirut on Saturday

Beirut slaughter continues to provoke anger, outrage

LONDON (R) — The two-day massacre of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut drew widespread expressions of outrage and horror Sunday along with calls for the despatch of peace-keeping troops to the city and sanctions against Israel.

The Soviet Union called for the deployment of United Nations troops to protect the population of Beirut and secure an Israeli withdrawal from the city, after the killings which survivors blamed on right-wing Lebanese Christian militiamen.

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), meeting in Damascus, asked the United States, France and Italy to send their troops back to Beirut. The three supervised the evacuation of PLO

and Syrian forces from Beirut, which ended on Sept. 1.

The PLO, the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Soviet Union all called for the imposition of U.N. Security Council sanctions against Israel and the PLO demanded Israel's expulsion from the United Nations.

All three together with a number of Arab governments said the United States shared responsibility for the killings, as it had negotiated the evacuation plan

under which PLO and Syrian forces left Beirut.

The Reagan administration, while stopping short of accusing Israeli forces of complicity, said that Israel was responsible as it was in full control of west Beirut at the time the killings took place.

Egyptian threat

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali said Egypt would consider recalling its ambassador to Israel if the government there persisted in escalating its military action in Beirut.

Egypt is the only Arab state that maintains diplomatic relations with Israel and it was the first time an Egyptian minister had threatened such a measure since the two countries established diplomatic relations after their 1979 treaty.

(Continued on page 3)

PLO demands international peace force

DAMASCUS (R) — The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Sunday asked the three nations which supervised the evacuation of PLO fighters from Beirut to send their contingents back, the Palestine news agency Wafa said.

The committee also demanded Israel's expulsion from the United Nations and called for an urgent meeting of the General Assembly to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

The request came in a statement which the committee issued after a lengthy meeting lasting until the small hours of Sunday morning, the agency reported.

The statement blamed the countries—the United States, France and Italy—for what it described as the "horrifying massacre committed by Israel" in Palestinian refugee camps because they had withdrawn their contingents from Beirut earlier than expected, thus giving Israel the opportunity to make its thrust into west Beirut and virtually occupy the whole city.

But the statement asked the three countries to send their contingents back to Beirut and keep them there until a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Sunday his country was ready to intervene in Lebanon, preferably in conjunction with the United Nations, following the massacre of Palestinian civilians.

"The international community has a very clear duty to take immediate measures, and when I say immediate I mean 48 hours," Mr. Cheysson said on television after discussing Lebanon with Defence Minister Charles Hernu.

Mr. Cheysson, recalling Mr. Mitterrand's statement Saturday night that France had decided to act following the massacre, said:

"This morning we examined with the minister of defence how we could help the United Nations, either in line with a U.N. decision or otherwise."

U.S. reportedly completes arms proposals to Jordan

NEW YORK (R) — The Reagan administration has nearly completed a proposal to sell advanced missiles and fighter planes to Jordan, the New York Times reported Sunday.

The newspaper quoted administration officials as saying the arms package would probably include the mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles Jordan has been seeking rather than the less powerful Stinger missiles offered in May.

Northrop F-5G Tigerhawk fighter planes would also be included in the package and possibly the larger and more expensive General Dynamics F-16 fighters, the report said.

The Times quoted U.S. officials and Middle East diplomats as saying Jordanian officials were expected to ask for the arms sale formally in November.

The officials said the announcement would be indirectly tied to an announcement on a sale of F-16 fighters to Israel that has been held up by Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

It noted that 75 F-16s had been delivered to Israel. Congress would probably not be notified of the sale of an additional 75 until Israel's forces were "substantially withdrawn" from Lebanon, it said.

Arab foreign ministers to hold urgent meeting

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers are expected to meet in Tunis Monday to discuss the situation in Lebanon after the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut refugee camps, Arab League sources said Sunday.

The sources said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which requested the emergency meeting, had wanted it to begin Sunday night.

The sources added that if a majority of ministers could reach league headquarters Sunday night Secretary-General Chadi Klibi would open the meeting at once, but they expressed doubts that ministers would be able to do so at such short notice.

The sources said all 22 members of the league—except Egypt which was suspended from the organisation for its treaty with Israel in 1979—agreed to the emergency meeting.

Monday is the eve of an ordinary session of the Arab League council that had been arranged to discuss routine matters.

'Honour at stake'

Mr. Klibi said in a statement carried by the Tunisian news

agency Sunday that "what happened in Beirut, and what still happens there and could spread to other parts of Lebanon, is really disgusting."

He called on the international community, members of the Security Council and especially Italy, France and the United States, whose troops supervised the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut under a U.S.-sponsored agreement, to assume their responsibilities.

"Their word, their honour is at stake in this new tragedy in Beirut that one can only regard as a genocide, coldly and shamelessly staged by Israel," he added.

Mr. Klibi met French Ambassador Pierre Hunt and U.S. Ambassador William Cutler in Tunis Sunday.

Referring to Saturday night's U.N. Security Council decision to send observers to Lebanon, Mr. Klibi said: "Will it be enough to stop Israel's war machinery? Must the massacre spread throughout Lebanon for the international community to take the necessary decisions in order to prevent Israel from pursuing its deadly work...?"

Security Council condemns Beirut carnage

UNITED NATIONS (R) — After an unusually acrimonious debate, the Security Council early Sunday condemned the massacre of Palestinian civilians in west Beirut and authorised the dispatch of 40 more U.N. observers to join a 10-man group already there.

The resolution, passed unanimously, also asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to consult urgently with the Lebanese government on additional ways of helping to safeguard Beirut's civil population.

This could include sending U.N. troops from the 7,000-man force already serving in southern Lebanon.

The draft, hammered out in private talks among the 15 council members through most of the night, did not apportion blame for what it called the "criminal massacre" which took the lives of hundreds of Palestinians.

Survivors told reporters in west Beirut that the killings were the work of rightist Lebanese militia who entered Palestinian camps after Israeli troops last week drove into the Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital.

A three-hour council session on Saturday night, before the private talks, turned into a virulent, name-calling exchange. Arab and other delegates accused Israel of responsibility for the crime and traded insults with its ambassador, Yehuda Blum.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) observer, Zehdi Terzi, said that some 1,500 Palestinians were butchered by Israeli commandos, aided by followers of Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad, who controls a swath of territory along the border with Israel.

Terms such as "Judeo-Nazis," "fascists" and "genocide" were flung at the Israeli representative, together with repeated reminders that the killings occurred on Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish new year.

Mr. Blum lashed back, saying his country was being made the target of a "blood libel," and calling the Soviet representative, Richard Ovinnikov, a disciple of those who instigated pogroms in Czarist days.

At one point he was interrupted by Jordanian envoy Hazem Nuseibeh, who called Mr. Blum "a big liar," while the Soviet delegate said the Israeli should be called to order.

Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar was asked to report back to the council within 48 hours.

He is also expected to report further on the implementation of another resolution, adopted unanimously on Friday night, condemning Israel's incursions into west Beirut and demanding an immediate withdrawal to its previously held positions.

Italy has told the United States and France it is prepared to take part in a reconstituted multinational force to safeguard the population of Beirut, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said.

Mr. Colombo said in a speech to constituents that Italy told France and the United States that it was willing to send troops back to the city as part of an international peace-keeping force.

He added that he had replied immediately to a message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Sunday, inviting Italy to collaborate in efforts to deal with the Lebanese situation.

Mr. Colombo said the Italian Foreign Ministry called in the Israeli ambassador to Rome Saturday as soon as news of the massacre was received.

Israel was asked to explain why, after entering west Beirut on the pretext of maintaining order, it had failed to prevent the massacre, he added.

Details of debate, page 8

FEATURES

Islamic art tours the U.S.

The Heritage Of Islam exhibit, which was opened last March by Her Majesty Queen Noor in Houston, is continuing its tour of major American cities. It is now in San Francisco, where it is receiving praise from a broad range of the American public.

Pamela Wing, public information officer at the California Academy of Sciences, reports that since the exhibit opened in San

Francisco on July 2 general reaction has been favourable. "People think it is a beautiful show," she said in a recent interview. "They are surprised by the wealth of material from Muslim countries and they discover that Islam is more widespread than just the Middle East - which, of course, is the purpose of the show."

Ms. Wing reported on the results of an informal survey of

museum-goers. "Those people who responded to the survey were very positive," she said. "They liked the items that were on exhibit and how they were displayed." She added that the exhibit, which was scheduled to close Sept. 26, had been extended until Jan. 2, 1983.

The Heritage of Islam brings together for the first time in the United States art and artifacts that

display the full, dramatic range of Islamic culture from its beginnings to the present day. The exhibition draws from 60 collections in the United States and around the world, and includes objects never before shown publicly.

Unity and diversity

The exhibition explores science, technology, the arts and architecture. It examines how Islamic peoples and cultures interacted with other societies. Exquisite examples of ancient and contemporary artifacts, scientific instruments, architectural models, and historic and modern photographs demonstrate both the unity and diversity of the Muslim world. Intricate ancient rugs and other textiles, antique pottery, illuminated manuscripts, crystal, and rare metalwork highlight the 250 objects. A new 20-minute film, The Peoples of Islam, as well as a slide presentation on contemporary Islamic architecture, accompany the exhibition.

On the evening preceding the opening of the Heritage of Islam in San Francisco, a reception was held at the California Academy of Science by the National Committee of Islam Centennial Fourteen, which conceived and directed the exhibition. Art officials and guests from the San Francisco bay area and around the United States were invited to view the art and artifacts.

Ambassador Zain Azraai, Malaysia's ambassador to the United

States, came from Washington as guest of honour. Mr. Zain explained that the exhibit was developed to promote a greater awareness and understanding of Islam, "not just a religion which is observed by some 800 million people throughout the world, but also as a civilisation which has existed for fourteen hundred years and is very much alive."

"There is great diversity in the Islamic World," said the Ambassador, "but despite these differences, it is appropriate to talk of Islam as a contemporary civilisation and as force in contemporary international society."

Virginia Hammell of Islam Centennial Fourteen in Washington explained that her organisation conceived the exhibit to give Americans an idea of the richness and diversity of Islam. An effective way to do this, she said, was to make it visually obvious through the use of great works of art.

"We have included objects not ordinarily considered for an art exhibit," explained. "We have models of Suleiman's Mosque in Istanbul and copies of two fountains from Damascus designed by craftsmen descended from those who made the originals."

She said that through films, photographs, scientific objects, models and guest speakers, The Heritage of Islam covers many



Artistic pieces with Islamic designs

periods and many regions. It depicts 1400 years of progress in 72 countries around the world.

"The films in the exhibit are available now for organisations, libraries, and high schools," Ms. Hammell added. "There is also a book called Patterns and Precision, which describes art and Islam. It is a primer for those around the world who don't have access to readable background material that isn't technical."

Islam Centennial Fourteen

Islam Centennial Fourteen is a private, non-profit organisation. Its purpose is to unite Americans in government, business and the academic world in focusing public attention on the contributions of Islamic civilisation and culture through a variety of programmes. San Francisco is the exhibition's second stop on its nationwide tour. The California Academy of

Sciences, San Francisco's natural history museum, houses an aquarium, a planetarium and exhibitions, both permanent and temporary. The academy is located in Golden Gate Park, a major tourist stop in the city.

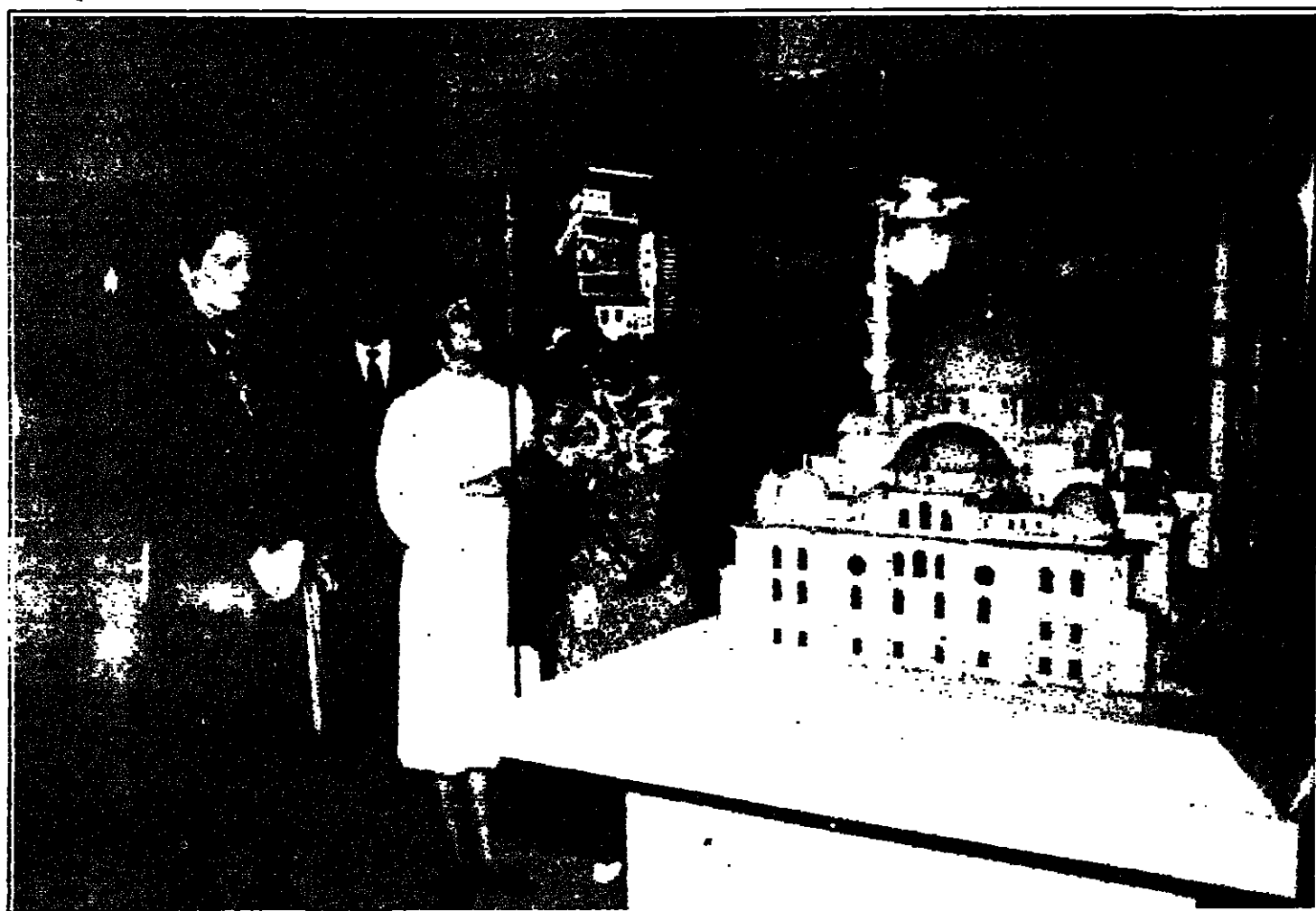
After it leaves San Francisco, The Heritage of Islam will travel across the United States to New York and Washington and then into Canada to Toronto.

- USA



Her Majesty Queen Noor, upon opening the Heritage of Islam Exhibit in Houston, Texas

last March, views the corner where rugs and national dresses are exhibited.



A model of a mosque with its domes and minarets

Channel Four to start in U.K.

By Alison Maitland

Reuter

LONDON — Fifty years after Britain first experimented with television, viewers are in for another bold venture — a new channel devoted to the unconventional.

The channel, Britain's fourth, will invite pressure groups to give their version of the news, show video films made by amateurs, commission original British movies and put a strong emphasis on minority interests.

Channel Four goes on the air on Nov. 2, ending 18 years of domination by the British Broadcasting Corporation's two channels and a third independent commercial channel.

Parliament has decided that Channel Four must provide "a distinctive service" that is at once educational, entertaining and innovative. The man faced with this somewhat daunting task is producer Jeremy Isaacs, the channel's chief executive.

Mr. Isaacs, 49, is well qualified for the job — he has produced the BBC's best-known current affairs programme, "Panorama", made documentaries for New Zealand TV and acted as independent television's Hollywood consultant.

Changing needs

He sees his new post as a challenge, believing Channel Four

can only succeed if it keeps track of Britain's changing needs.

"For example, there are more than three million unemployed and maybe that's a number that will never come down again to levels we used to tolerate," he says.

"At some time society has to make up its mind to turn some of that unemployment into planned leisure. I think that in the long run, that role, if we can begin to equip ourselves to fulfil it, will turn out to have been our real justification."

Channel Four's educational programmes will be mainly for adults and will include series on new technology, self-sufficiency and making the most of leisure.

Mr. Isaacs says he wants the new service to be both more serious and more populist than existing television.

It will cover news in greater depth, examining less understood subjects like engineering, finance and science.

"It won't be about crime — except big cases — or about tiffs in the Royal Family," he says.

Once a week, pressure groups right across the political spectrum will be given a chance to comment on the channel's news coverage and contribute their own account of events.

In the search for new perspectives, a weekly current affairs programme will be produced and

presented entirely by women.

For the first time, too, black journalists will write and present a news magazine for Britain's two million citizens of West Indian, Indian or Pakistani origin.

Young people, whose needs the Channel Four team considers to be inadequately met by existing TV, will make a weekly programme on the latest in rock music, fashion, politics and sport.

Cosmopolitan

Channel Four will also be conscientiously cosmopolitan, doubling the number of foreign language films on British TV, increasing coverage of Asian, African and South American news and introducing sports like American football.

As an island people whose language, thanks to a once vast empire, is spoken by millions, the British are not good at listening to other people's points of view, says Mr. Isaacs.

"We know very little still about Europe, very little about the Third World and very little indeed about Latin America... the Falklands drew attention again to a lack of knowledge of the history of Latin America," he says.

But if all this makes the channel sound like a panacea for the nation's ills at a cost of 120 million sterling — its budget next year — Mr. Isaacs quickly denies it.

"I take a very, very pessimistic view of television's ability to solve social problems," he says, adding that the most it can do is contribute to social well-being by satisfying certain human needs, such as the need for planned leisure and new skills.

Besides, he says, Channel Four has to make money. It is a subsidiary of the government-appointed Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), which chooses the commercial TV companies that operate in Britain's 14 regions.

Like these TV companies, the new channel will be answerable to the IBA and not to the advertisers. It will be financed by subscriptions from these companies, which in turn will be able to sell advertising on Channel Four programmes in their region.

The new channel hopes to win a 10 per cent share of Britain's estimated 45 million viewers as soon as possible. One big attraction before Christmas will be a film version of the Royal Shakespeare Company's smash hit, Nicholas Nickleby, which New Yorkers had to pay \$100 to see.

But it is too early to know if the risks Channel Four is taking with its focus on the new and experimental will pay off.

"There are banana skins on every square of pavement ahead," says Mr. Isaacs.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:50 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:15 Children's Programme
19:15 Local Programme
19:25 Local Programme on Health
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Local Programme
22:10 Arabic Play
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: George & Mildred
21:00 100 Great Paintings
21:10 Play of the Week
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

95.1 MHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
12.5 MHz, 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 News Bulletin
14:30 Picnic Time
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 25 Years of Rock
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up, In Concert
19:00 Newsday
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 News Headlines
22:00 Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 To Build a Fire

06:45 Words 06:50 Paperback Choice

06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News
07:05 24 Hours, News Summary 07:30
Classical Pops 07:45 The Pops
08:00 Newsday 08:30 Off the Record
09:00 World News 09:05 24 Hours
News Summary 09:30 My Music 10:00
World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15
Fables' Choice 10:30 Anything Goes
11:00 World News 11:05 British Press
Review 11:15 Words 11:20 Goods
Books 11:35 Interview 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 The
Brazilian Cat 12:30 What Hope of
Heaven? 13:00 World News 13:05 News
About Britain 13:15 Keynote 13:30
Diversions 14:00 Radio Newswest 14:15
Brain of Britain 1982 14:45 Sports
Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24
Hours News Summary 15:30 Cricket
15:45 Inspiration for Music 16:15 The
Plains Man's Guide to International
Organisation 16:30 John Peel 16:45
Country Style 17:00 Radio Newswest
17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05
Commentary 18:15 My Music 18:45 The
World Today 19:00 World News 19:05
Paperback Choice 19:15 Uncle Silas
19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World
News 20:05 News about Britain 20:15
Radio Newswest 20:30 Off the Record
21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market
Report 21:40 Look Ahead 21:45 Pe-
oples' Choice 22:00 World News 22:05 24
Hours News Summary 22:30 Sports
International 23:00 Network U.K. 23:15
World Service Short Story 23:30
Grainger in the Strand 24:00 World
News 06:09 The World Today 06:25
Book Choice 06:30 Financial News
06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports roundup
01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary
01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30
Brain of Britain 1982

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast
Show 17:00 News Roundup; Reports,
Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA
Magazine Show: American Science,
Lifestyle letters 18:00 Special English
News 18:10 Special English Science and
Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This
is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards
19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dayline
20:00 Special English News 20:10 Sci-
ence and Technology 20:15 This is
America 20:30 Music USA: Standards
21:00 News Roundup

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILMS

* Sunday Too Far Away, 2nd film of the
Australian film festival, at the Amman
Chamber of Industry at 8:00 p.m.

* Yanks, a World War II film, at the
British Council at 8:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* The latest scientific reference books,
published in the United Kingdom, at the
British Council.

* History of French Cinema, photo-
graphs, at the French Cultural Centre.

VIDEO

* Jean Rostand (5:00 p.m.) and Dada -
Surrealism at Cinema (6:00 p.m.) at
the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayfa Arts Centre 665181
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 35111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes
over 100 years old. Also mosaics from
Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman.
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.
- 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramics, and
sculpture by contemporary Islamic

artists from most of the Muslim countries

traced a collection of paintings by 19th
Century orientalist artists. Mustansir,
Jabbal Luweideh. Opening hours:
10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. -
6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Inter-
continental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman,
Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabbal Luweideh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabbal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Jabbal, 22451.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663349.

PRAYER TIMES

04:00 Fajr
05:24 (Sunrise) Shuraq
11:30 Dhuhr
14:59 'Asr
17:34 Maghreb
18:39 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air
information department at Amman Air-
port tel. 92205-6, where it should always
be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:00 Agaba (RJ)
08:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:00 Larnaca (RJ)
09:05 Damascus (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (KAC)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40 Kuwait (SR)
10:40 Baghdad (RJ)
11:00 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
16:30 Baghdad (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Istanbul (RJ)
17:45 Bucharest (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:45 Belgrade (RJ)
18:50 London (BA)
19:50 Frankfurt (LH)
20:10 Amsterdam (KLM)
21:00 Moscow (SU)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
08:00 Athens, Belgrade (RJ)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Bucharest (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:30 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Cairo (EA)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
15:10 Tripoli (LA)
16:50 Kuwait (KAC)
16:50 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:10 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls
Belgian franc 73.8/ 74.9
Dutch guilder 130.5/ 131.3
Egyptian guinea 365/ 370
French franc 50.3/ 51
Iraqi dinar 650/ 658.3
Italian lire (for 100) 25.4/ 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100) 135.7/ 136.5
Kuwaiti dinar 1223/ 1223.6
Lebanese lira 75.4/ 76.6
Omani rial 1032/ 1040
Qatari riyal 96.3/ 98.8
Saudi riyal 104.2/ 104.7
Swedish crown 57.1/ 57.4
Swiss franc 167.8/ 168.8
Syrian lira 62/ 62.6
U.A.E. dirham 97.5/ 98
U.K. sterling pound 612.4/ 616.1
U.S. dollar 358/ 360
W. German mark 143.1/ 144

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

Fair weather and northwesterly moder-
ate wind. In Agaba, northerly moder-
ate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman 15/29
Agaba 22/36
Deserts 16/36
Jordan Valley 22/37
Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 29, Agaba 36, Humidity read-
ings: Amman 53 per cent, Agaba 36 per
cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 818313-32
Cassidy Maternity, J. Amman 4404-4
Al-Khal Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabbal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
University Hospital 845945
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Munasher, J. Hussein 667127-9
The Isail, al. Abdali 665292
Al-Ahl, Abdali 664164
Ibadi, Al-Muhajjem 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 7511-3
Amry, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Yusef Al Hourani 25478

Dr. Ali Al Zumaili 94121
Neirakh pharmacy 23672
Abu Ghazaleh pharmacy 25290
Dajani pharmacy 669520
Falah pharmacy 25126
Tuxina taxi 44660
Jerusalem taxi 39655
Tamer taxi 66417
Kurd taxi 814309

GENERAL

Dr. Radwan Al Sa'd 73877
Maghazeh pharmacy 2038

ZARQA
Dr. Mufid Damra 85522
Falah pharmacy (-)

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66642
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Apple (African) 280/ 220
Apple (American) 280/ 220
Apple (Double Red) 200/ 160
Apple (Golden) 220/ 180
Apple (Japanese) 220/ 180
Apple (Local) 220/ 180
Apple (Stark) 220/ 180
Banana 260/ 200
Banana (Mukammar) 225/ 180
Cucumber 340/ 300
Beans (string) 150/ 120
Cabbage 200/ 160
Carrot 200/ 160
Cauliflower (white) 200/ 160
Cherries 450/ 400
Cucumber (large) 200/ 160
Cucumber (small) 280/ 220
Dates 200/ 160
Eggplant (small) 200/ 150
Figs 150/ 120
Grape 240/ 200
Grape 300/ 250
Grape 220/ 180

Hot Green Pepper 280/ 240
Lemon (imported) 280/ 220
Lemon (local) 160/ 120
Mallow 70/ 50
Marrow (large) 180/ 150
Marrow (small) 200/ 160
Melon 200/ 160
Onion 340/ 300
Onion (dry) 80/ 60
Parsley 100/ 100
Fenugreek 420/ 380
Fenugreek (Lebanese) 520/ 480
Potato (imported) 140/ 120
Radish 150/ 120
Red Chilies 550/ 500
Sage 180/ 150
Spinach 200/ 160
Sweet Pepper 200/ 160
Tomato 90/ 60
Water Melon 140/ 100
Water Melon (stripped) 100/ 70

Randa Habib's CORNER

Can we still dream?

When death and stories of death are surrounding you,
When crime surpasses the imagination,
When horror mingles with desperation,
When the shame of belonging to a certain human race overtakes you,

Can we still dream?
When gloomy days follow gloomy days,
When your power for crying no more exists,
When compassion is missing,
When hope is strangled at its birth,
Can we still dream?

Yet it would be so good to be able to sing with Edith Piaf that we see La Vie En Rose; to be able to close one's eyes and to feel that hope exists; to say that man has not lost all his dignity; to believe that the human values are reestablished; that the life of each person regardless of his race and colour shall be protected; that man will live for man and that happiness shall be the rule of life.

It would feel nice to sit back in a chair, a smile floating on one's lips and to be able to face the future without fear. To be able to dream of merry tomorrows. Why is it that some have chosen to deprive us from hope?

CAEU committee opens 3-day meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity's (CAEU) statistics committee opened a three-day meeting here Sunday to consider its programmes in statistical affairs around the Arab World.

The council's assistant secretary general, Nasouh Al Barghouti, spoke at the opening session underlining the importance of statistics in the information-gathering process and in the Arab World's economic development.

The delegates, from seven Arab states elected Dr. Burhan Shreideh, the Department of

Statistics Director General, as the meeting chairman.

The committee members will discuss among other things, the implementation of recommendations of the previous committee meeting and an aid programme in the field of statistics which the Council of Arab Economic Unity offers to its member states.

Delegates on the committee come from Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, Kuwait, Palestine, North and South Yemen and representatives of specialised Arab organisations.

Labour Ministry studies Jordanian banks' workforce

AMMAN (Petra) — The Labour Ministry is currently preparing a study on the Jordanian banks' workforce and the needs of staff in the coming five years.

So far a team charged with conducting the task has gathered information from 25 banks employing some 4,000 people.

according to Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar.

He said Jordanians employed in banks in other Arab countries are to be included in the study, and Jordanian embassies in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have been instructed to help.



Council of Arab Economic Unity's committee on statistics opens a meeting in Amman. (Petra photo)

NCC calls on all nations to help Palestinians in Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Sunday issued a statement calling on all nations that had submitted initiatives for Middle East peace to prove their true intentions by upholding the humanitarian cause and salvaging the lives of innocent Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The statement called on the world conscience not to allow Israel to become an explosive device for destroying human civilisation and values.

The statement, issued Sunday evening in the wake of Israel's atrocities in Lebanon committed against Palestinian refugees in collusion with Lebanese right-wing militia men, was addressed to all

nations and to all those concerned with humanitarian causes and world peace.

There would be no value to any parliamentary legislation nor to the struggle for human freedom or international relations if the world kept silent over Israel's massacres and crimes, the statement said.

It said that Palestine Liberation Organisation PLO had left the women and children behind in Lebanon only after obtaining pledges from the United States and other world nations for their protection. And Israel's massacres committed in the past two days deal a blow to the military honour of the armed forces of the U.S.,

Italy and France whose pledge alone persuaded the PLO fighters to depart from Beirut.

Israel has buried all humanitarian values under the rubble of Sabra and Sabra refugee camps of Beirut and had proved to the world that it has no respect whatsoever to agreements or pledges; and the recent events have proved that all people in the region are vulnerable and exposed to threat, the statement said.

It added that the Israeli war machine which feeds on permanent U.S. resources has been transformed into a barbaric instrument to destroy human society.

Beirut students attend examination in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab University in Beirut organised examination sessions for its students in Amman in view of the current Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The examinations held at the University of Jordan are being attended by 3,500 students including 180 from Qatar. A total of 87 examination halls

and 25 supervisors have been assigned for the students who will be taking the 13-day examination session. The university's president Dr. Muhsein Al Khalil, Saturday made an inspection tour of the examination halls and voiced his appreciation for the University of Jordan and its staff for offering examination facilities to his students.

Health minister requests WHO to expel Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas has sent a cable to the World Health Organisation (WHO) requesting it to expel Israel from the organisation for massing innocent people in Beirut and for its war of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Dr. Malhas also sent cables to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) president in Geneva and the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar condemning Israel's barbaric actions in Lebanon.

Similar cables were sent by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in Jordan to the U.N. Secretary General, the ICRC president and the U.N. Human Rights Committee. The cables condemned the crimes of Israeli forces and their allies in Lebanon committed against innocent men, women and children, and deplored U.S. military aid to Israel, which they said enabled Israel to pursue its criminal actions.

The GUVS council called on international organisations to put an end to Israel's Nazi-like crimes which had been going on in Lebanon since the start of Israel's invasion of that country.

Meanwhile, the Jordanian National Red Crescent (NRC) Sunday sent a cable to ICRC president condemning Israel's crimes in Lebanon which, it said, violated human rights principles and international laws. The cable said that the NRC will take appropriate measures to expose Israel's actions at international forums.

Meanwhile, the General Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions Sunday issued a statement expressing condemnation of Israel's massacres of Palestinians in Beirut.

The statement called on all Arab countries to forget their differences and join forces to face the common enemy.

Kaddori returns from Rome

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Fakhri Kaddori returned to Amman from Rome Sunday at the end of a two-day visit for talks with U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The talks with the FAO officials covered aspects of cooperation between the U.N. organisation and CAEU in the coming five years, Dr. Kaddori said.

Dr. Kaddori said he briefed FAO senior officials on the programmes for agricultural development projects, exchange of expertise in agriculture and an Arab agricultural integration plan.

During his stay in Rome Dr. Kaddori delivered a lecture at the FAO headquarters on the role CAEU plays in Arab agricultural development (see page 7).

Minister inspects schools

MADABA (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal Sunday made an inspection tour of government schools in Madaba. He inspected the conditions of the schools and discussed with officials their needs of classrooms and teaching staff.

During his tour the minister called on the teachers to give more attention to extra curriculum activity and voluntary work of students and cultural activities.

The minister was accompanied on the tour by several senior aides.

Spanish archaeologists arrive in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A Spanish archaeological delegation arrived here Sunday for talks with officials at the Department of Antiquities on excavation work in Jordan.

A department spokesman said that the delegation will be working out a programme with a Jordanian team for the restoration of the ancient Roman city of Jerash and the maintenance of murals on the walls of the ancient castles of Amman and in Petra, in southern Jordan.

During the visit the Spanish delegation will publish the findings of its excavations in Jordan over the past 10 years.

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Continued from page 1

Beirut slaughter continues to provoke anger, outrage

The United Arab Emirates news agency, WAM, reported that an emergency meeting of the Arab League had been called for Monday in Tunis at the request of the PLO to "discuss the massacre by the occupation forces and their stooges in Lebanon."

In Tunis, Tunisian Information Minister Tahar Belkhouja said that the meeting might take place "in the next few hours."

Israelis demonstrate

In Israel, hundreds of Israelis demonstrated outside the home of Prime Minister Menachem Begin chanting "Begin murderer" and calling for him and headline Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to resign.

Police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators and Israel

Radio said seven people were arrested but later released.

Demonstrations continued outside a synagogue where Mr. Begin attended services marking the Jewish New Year.

Israel has maintained it had nothing to do with the killings.

Saudi-U.S. contact

Saudi Arabia said King Fahd had stressed to the United States the importance of facing up to its responsibilities under last month's U.S.-negotiated agreement for the evacuation of Palestinian commandos from west Beirut.

A royal palace statement issued in Jeddah said King Fahd was deeply grieved and had been in constant touch with Washington.

In Kuwait, chief government spokesman Abdul Aziz Hussein

said after a cabinet meeting: "Those countries, led by the United States, which took charge of evacuating the Palestinian resistance are responsible for the massacre."

Papal condemnation

Pope John Paul II, in an address at Castel Gandolfo, condemned the massacre as an act "repugnant to the human and Christian conscience."

In Peking, a Chinese Foreign Ministry statement accused Israel of having murdered Palestinian civilians and called for prompt action to stop what it called inhuman Israeli atrocities and to expel Israel from Lebanon.

In Tokyo, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described the massacre of Palestinian men,

women and children in west Beirut as unbelievable barbarism.

Mrs. Thatcher told reporters she had heard of the killings from the International Red Cross.

The killers had to be severely reproached, she said, adding that exactly what happened still had to be clarified.

West Germany expressed outrage at the massacre in Beirut and said Bonn condemned the massacre in the strongest possible terms and was "appalled and outraged at this horrifying blood-bath" in which the dead included many women and children.

The government called for an immediate and full explanation, he said, without saying where this should come from.

OIC statement

OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatni said in a statement: "The U.S. should be the first to be held responsible for the Israeli massacre in Beirut because it authored and supervised the Beirut agreement on the withdrawal of Palestinian commandos."

The statement issued by the OIC headquarters in Jeddah urged OIC members to endeavour for tough security council sanctions against Israel.

A UAE Foreign Ministry statement said: "The United States should shoulder responsibility because it had guaranteed safety of the Palestinian camps and civilians in west Beirut."

Kuwait's chief government spokesman also said the Kuwaiti cabinet had asked the Foreign Ministry to summon envoys of Italy and the five Security Council permanent members and explain to them its stand.

The cabinet ordered normal afternoon radio and television programmes replaced with recitations from the Holy Koran in "memory of the martyrs of Lebanon."

Bahrain also condemned the massacre.

Iran, according to an Iranian national news agency report received in London, will have a day of mourning Monday.

Arab media blame U.S.

Newspapers across the Arab World accused Washington in angry editorials of following wrong policies.

The Gulf News of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said: "To have secured the exit of the Palestinian commandos and then allowed the Israeli army to stay indefinitely in Beirut is a signal of total moral collapse on the part of the U.S. administration and a direct result of tragically wrong U.S. policies in the Middle East."

Another UAE daily, Al Wahda, said the U.S. cannot deny responsibility for the massacre however much it protests to the world its innocence.

Syria's Tishrin said: "The Americans and Zionists have succeeded in strengthening the grip of Israeli occupation of Lebanon at present." There would be no present or future for Lebanon unless the invaders were expelled and Lebanon cooperated with Syria, it added.

In Cairo, Al Akhbar called Israeli leaders murderers and said: "The Palestinian issue is past being a political or a military one and has reached the point of moral degradation that words are difficult to find to describe."

SPANISH CULTURAL CENTRE SPANISH CLASSES

The next course starts on Monday Oct. 4. Registration from Sept. 20, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Spanish Cultural Centre, Queen Zein St., Jabal Amman (First Circle), close to the Spanish Embassy. (Phone 24049)

Lebanese army deploys near camps

and Sabra camps to search for Palestinian fighters it believed were still there after last month's evacuation of 13,000 Palestinians and Syrians.

But it said it had no idea they were killing civilians and Israeli forces intervened to stop an even worse slaughter.

Lebanese newspapers steered clear of implicating the Lebanese Forces in the massacre. They blamed Saad Haddad's militiamen and Israel.

"One wonders how the Israelis let the killers reach the camps and run riot there," the French-language l'Orient-Le Jour commented.

Correspondents who visited Shatila camp Saturday found dozens of bullet-riddled bodies piled in heaps or half-hidden under rubble. Survivors, mostly weeping women, said the militiamen had burst in on Friday evening in the wake of Israel's takeover of west Beirut.

On Friday afternoon correspondents had seen large numbers of the militiamen in the uniforms of the Israeli-backed militia of Maj. Haddad and of the Lebanese Forces organisation, gathered just outside the camp. They said they were preparing to go in to scour the area for armed fighters.

Beside them a big force of Israelis with tanks and armoured personnel carriers was dug in along high, sandy ground over-

looking the maze of narrow alleys that make up the camp.

Signs of cruellest killings

There appeared to have been some resistance to the assault on the camp. A shotgun was lying by one body sprawled in the dust of an alleyway.

In another street, some 15 youths lay dead around a small van where they had evidently grouped before being shot. Their wounds indicated the killers had aimed for the face and head.

The roadway linking the two camps was clogged with bodies, among them a torn-apart child's doll.

Fleeing survivors Sunday carried away possessions, the women weeping and screaming, pointing to the corpses of family members. "We saw two bodies whose skin had been partially ripped off, and babies with knife marks on their bodies," Ralph Schoenman of Pacifica Radio and Maya Shone of The Week magazine said.

They said they had seen several bodies with crushed skulls, others with eyes gouged out, still others that had been eviscerated.

"Everything pointed to the fact that the mutilations were prior to death because blood had flowed (from the wounds)," they said.

The Lebanese press Sunday published pages of grisly photographs depicting swollen, disfigured corpses.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab newspaper published in Jordan by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1972
المستقل العربي الجليلي الذي يصدر في الأردن من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية
تأسست 1972

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Editor-in-Chief: RAMI G. KHOURI Directors: RAJA ELISSA
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We understand better now

WE UNDERSTAND better now what Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon meant when he said two days ago that Israel would leave Beirut after it "purified" Palestinian parts of the city. The massacre of defenceless Palestinian men, women and children in their hundreds in two refugee camps in Beirut is clearly the work of Israel and some of its rightist Lebanese hirelings whose precise identity will become more clear in the days to come. But behind the hands that pulled the triggers, there are other forces and accomplices who must bear some of the responsibility for this unbelievably barbaric crime. Among those other forces and accomplices are those millions of people in the West who have spent the past three decades arming, financing and blindly supporting Israel, and then apologising for its excesses.

We understand better now the true worth of American commitments and promises made to Arabs. The PLO left Beirut on the firm understanding and promise from the American negotiator Philip Habib that Israel would not enter west Beirut, and that the

Palestinian civilians in Beirut would be protected. So much for American promises.

We understand better now the Palestinian obsession with guns, because it is only through the ability and willingness to use guns that the ordinary Palestinian civilian feels some sort of ability to protect himself and his family from the militarism of Israel and its hirelings and from the hollowness of American promises.

We understand better now the precise nature of the American-Israeli relationship, as we listen to the American president bang his hands on his table and demand, over and over, that Israel withdraw from west Beirut—while Israel and its Lebanese hirelings casually slaughter defenceless Palestinians by the hundreds.

We understand better now the failures of an American political system that has created an Israeli monster that it is unwilling or unable to tame. We understand death much better now, as we are all turned into killers and victims.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Who facilitated the ugly crime?

The blood of 1,500 women, children and elderly Palestinians spilt at the hands of the Israeli forces and renegade Major Sa'ad Haddad's militias will remain a responsibility of those who paved the way for the Israeli thrust into Beirut and facilitated the execution of the bloodiest crime of our age.

Their blood will always be a curse haunting the programmers and executioners of the massacre, and a disgrace befalling all the Arabs who sit and wait to see.

Israel celebrated the Jewish new year by assassinating 1,500 Arabs—a well-timed move indicating a "sacred" commitment to annihilate and subdue the Arabs.

Nevertheless, has not the time come for us to realise that a similar sentence could be passed on any of us sooner or later? Does not the massacre

simply teach us that it is much more honourable to die fighting than to helplessly watch our women and children slaughtered?

Furthermore, is not there a connection between the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, the hasty withdrawal of the multinational force on the one hand and the massive massacre that followed? Above all, could this be anything but the peak of international terrorism?

The Israeli use of renegade Maj. Haddad's mercenaries in the massacre also tells a lot. Lebanese-Palestinian solidarity, which taught the invaders good lessons and jeopardised Israeli plans for storming Beirut for 80 days, should turn into eternal enmity, according to the Israeli book.

But Maj. Haddad and his mercenaries are nothing but traitors and enemies of the Lebanese people, and as such they should be viewed.

Al Dustour: The Arab knight seems to hear nothing

The Arab knight, despite all cries for help, seems to hear nothing. So deep is sleep in these night-stricken capitals.

We agreed to the departure of Beirut's defenders; we believed that a promise made by (U.S. President) Reagan can protect Beirut and replace those who with their chests and heads defended people against cluster, vacuum and phosphorous bombs from air, land and sea.

The massacre teaches us that all talk of human rights is fake, and slogans on the humanity of man meaningless. It also teaches us that the alleged elimination of Nazism, with great effort from the most powerful state in the world is just a black joke.

Nazism is here anew, and with the very help and blessings of the same great state.

The world has condemned Zionism as a racist

ideology, but the leading state of the free world, the U.S., has committed itself to provide the neo-Nazis with all means of might and aggression.

Such (obligations) are honestly honoured. Some other commitment to defend the lives of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians meets a different fate. America's ally, the "only democratic state in the Middle East" should achieve its goals, the American books says.

Beirut is the first Arab capital to fall under Israel's devastating blows, but so was Dir Yassin, the first Palestinian village; and then other towns and cities followed.

What other Arab capital will follow if we are to rely on American commitments? Nothing but Arab readiness to face all dangers and defend their women and children seems to work. The massacre tells.

DE FACTONOMICS

Checking the foreign debt burden of the developing countries

By T.A. Jaber

THE THIRD WORLD is currently facing a serious problem which endangers its chances for continued growth as well as threatening the stability of the international monetary system. It has been always argued that substantial real resources should be transferred from the industrialised to the developing countries in order to enhance the latter's development efforts, particularly for meeting their savings — investment and balance of payments gaps.

Indeed, the flow of resources had taken place in the 1970's, but mostly in loans rather than in economic and technical aid. This has contributed to the continued rise in the long-term external debt of non-oil developing countries from \$96.8 billion in 1973 to \$436.9 billion in 1981 and to about \$500 billion in 1982. When we add the external debt of the Eastern European countries to these figures, we get a total foreign debt of more than \$800 billion.

What are the implications of

these figures on the world economy and that of the Third World?

1. The increasing indebtedness of the developing countries will compound their constraints and difficulties. The debt service ratio, or the ratio of foreign debt repayments of interest and principal to their export earnings, has been rising to reach 12.6% by 1979. It is now even more. The debt of non-oil developing countries exceeded their total reserves of foreign exchange by 76.4% in 1979.

2. The problem is not only that of allocating a large portion of a developing country's earnings to service its foreign debts, but also the negative impact of such a situation on its creditworthiness and its ability to borrow more funds. This problem is aggravated by the fact that about 45 per cent of foreign debts are owed to foreign private banks and on commercial basis. The more a country becomes indebted, the

higher the risk involved and, therefore, the less private banks become willing to provide additional loans. Knowing that official loans provided by the industrialised countries and regional and international institutions were not at any time close enough to meet the needs of the Third World countries, the latter are heading to a foreign exchange squeeze with all its damaging ramifications.

3. Not all countries in the Third World are equally facing the foreign debt problem. For countries like Jordan, external debt is still within manageable magnitudes. However, for countries such as Mexico, Poland, Brazil and Argentina, the foreign debt problem has evolved into a crisis. Total foreign debts for these countries amounted in 1982 to about \$80 billion for Mexico, \$70 billion for Brazil, \$24 billion for Poland and \$27 billion for Argentina. For the first three of these countries, the debt service ratio

is alarming by at about 60 per cent of their export earnings. There are other developing countries in Latin America and South East Asia who had accumulated sizable and worrisome foreign debts.

Whether the foreign debt crisis of the Third World would bring with it massive defaults and bankruptcy of major banks is not yet definite. However, the risk of a worldwide crisis is there as well as the possibility of easing it through the following:

1. The creation of additional large financial resources to be available to the regional and international organisations for lending to the Third World at soft conditions.

2. The implementation of one of the recommendations of the Brandt Commission Report, namely, to transfer substantial resources from the North to the South.

3. To improve the management and policy-making of the economies of developing countries.

It is worth noting, at this point, that Jordan has been resorting to external borrowing to finance its development projects. Though it has been well known for its creditworthiness in the international banking system, the bulk of its external debts is owed to official and non-private institutions. Commercial loans were kept, as a policy matter, at a very low percentage.

Nevertheless, total foreign debts, outstanding plus disbursed, amounted in June 1982 to JD 850 million. In addition, the current Five-Year Development Plan expects new foreign loans of JD 1162 millions which will bring our total external debts close to \$6 billion by 1985. Foreign debt servicing in the second quarter of 1982 alone amounted to JD 34.5 million.

While our foreign debt is still manageable and can be increased to finance development projects, its management and use should be given increasing attention and coordination.

U.S. seeks European assistance to put pressure on Soviet Union's economy

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — The Reagan administration is seeking a deal with European allies designed to put heavier pressure on the Soviet Union's ailing economy.

American officials say a tradeoff, if watertight, would probably enable President Reagan to drop a highly controversial ban on European sales of gas pipeline equipment to Moscow.

U.S. sanctions against European suppliers have led to an angry split with Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, opening what many see as a profound crisis in the NATO alliance.

The United States has told

allied governments it is ready to consider lifting the sanctions if Western countries unite to deny economic support to the Soviet Union in other fields.

So far, the Europeans have been slow to offer Mr. Reagan a face-saving way out, but talks are expected soon.

U.S. and European diplomats agree that NATO unity could be undermined, with implications for defence and foreign policy, if the pipeline row is allowed to continue much longer.

Three senior U.S. administration officials, in statements over a seven-day period, hinted strongly that the sanctions could be cancelled in exchange for a broader economic package.

The hints virtually amounted to an appeal to the Europeans to get

together and offer a viable alternative.

U.S. trade negotiator Bill Brock said two weeks ago the administration would be glad to listen to any ideas that would tighten the financial screw on Moscow over Poland and make it harder for the Kremlin to spend on new armaments.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan called on Europe to produce "worthwhile and substantial" solutions, and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Washington would "listen very hard" if a more effective alternative could be devised.

The four European governments say they are still consulting among themselves in hopes of agreeing a common line. The sanctions bar the export of

U.S. gas and oil equipment and knowhow to European firms which defy Mr. Reagan by supplying U.S.-licensed components for Moscow's Urengoi gas pipeline.

Already, firms in Britain, France and Italy have been put on a U.S. blacklist, and sanctions against West German suppliers are likely as soon as German equipment is shipped.

European firms share Soviet contracts for pipeline parts worth about \$3.2 billion, but key components depend on U.S. technology.

U.S. sanctions were originally imposed last December as a reprisal for Soviet involvement in Poland's martial law regime. They were extended three months ago to cover U.S. subsidiaries and

licensees in Europe.

Concessions shut off

The ban is part of a broad U.S. offensive to shut off financial concessions for Moscow.

The administration argues that the Europeans are directly or indirectly aiding the Soviet economy with loans on easy terms and that their dependence on Soviet gas could be dangerous.

The pipeline, to start pumping in 1984, is intended to bring up to 40 billion cubic metres of Siberian gas to Western Europe annually, with West Germany and France the biggest customers.

If deliveries reach this peak, they will be equivalent in energy terms to 700,000 barrels of oil a day.

Gas sales to Western Europe will net Moscow between eight and 12 billion dollars a year, the U.S. says.

American officials say the U.S., much as it dislikes the pipeline, is willing to yield because there is no way to stop its construction or to persuade the Europeans to give up lucrative supply contracts.

But Washington insists there must be a *quid pro quo* by the Europeans in agreeing on other restrictions.

Privately, U.S. diplomats have told European governments that a tradeoff may be possible if agreement can be reached on:

1. Stiffer credit terms in future East-West trade deals. Until now, the Kremlin has been asked to make down payments of about 15 per cent on major contracts. The U.S. would like down payments raised to about 30 or 40 per cent, forcing Moscow to dig deeper into hard currency reserves.

Under U.S. pressure, interest rates for Soviet loans have been raised from about 7.5 to 12.5 per cent since last November, and European businessmen say Moscow may turn its back on Western equipment if trade terms are tightened further.

2. Agreement by all 16 NATO countries to stop open or hidden subsidies on business deals with Moscow.

3. Joint action to tighten controls on dual-purpose exports such as computers and assembly line plant which can be switched from civilian to military applications.

Such exports are already under review and some controls have been sharpened, but a senior U.S. official in Europe says: "There is still a lot of work to be done to tighten the rules."

4. A common policy that would deny Western help in building a projected second strand of the Siberian pipeline.

5. A study on whether it is in Western interests to sell oil or gas equipment to the Soviet Union while falling fully to exploit Western Europe's own energy resources.

Soviet gas initially will meet only about five per cent of West German and French energy needs, but U.S. officials fear dependence will grow if Siberian supplies prove reliable.

The Americans say that by the late 1980s this may become a security threat, with a risk that Moscow could suddenly turn off the tap to exert political blackmail on Western governments.

No new nation is joining the U.N. in a turbulent year

By Anthony Goodman
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations appears to be heading into a politically turbulent period as the General Assembly prepares to take over the wars and other conflicts of a crisis-ridden year.

The assembly's three-month annual session opens this week.

The perennial Arab-Israel dispute, heightened by Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut, and the Falklands war between Britain and Argentina are among the leading items for consideration.

The Iran-Iraq war, now entering its third year, and the still-smouldering conflicts in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Western Sahara

and the Horn of Africa also are certain to prompt acrimonious debate.

Another prime topic is expected to be the southern African territory of Namibia (South West Africa), still awaiting independence from South Africa after years of negotiations among more than a dozen countries.

Disarmament, the subject of a disappointing special assembly session earlier this year, will account for a score or so entries in the record agenda of more than 130 items.

For the first time in years, no new nation is requesting to join the world organisation and the number of U.N. members will remain at 157.

Presiding over the session will be Imre Hollai, a Hungarian deputy foreign minister who served as his country's U.N. representative from 1974 to 1980.

The post rotates annually among the U.N.'s five regional groups. Mr. Hollai, the unanimous candidate of the East European states, will succeed Ismat Kittani of Iraq.

Although the Middle East always looms large in assembly debates, this year's session comes at a time when the situation in the area appears more uncertain than ever.

Diversified issues
It follows the unveiling this month of widely divergent peace plans by the United States and the Arab League, both rejected by Israel.

The Falklands dispute, hitherto only one among many items before the assembly's decolonisation committee, has this year been singled out for special attention at the request of 20 Latin American countries, including Cuba as well as Argentina.

They are seeking, and are certain to secure, the addition of a separate agenda item titled "question of Malvinas" — Argentina's name for the disputed islands.

In a move directed against the United States, Cuba is also calling for a separate debate on the

"question of Puerto Rico," which in the past has been dealt with by the U.N.'s special committee of 24 on colonial issues.

Washington opposes any involvement by the U.N. in Puerto Rican affairs, arguing that the people of the island exercised their right of self-determination in 1952 when they voted for Commonwealth status in association with the United States.

The Iran-Iraq war, to which the Security Council has devoted only sporadic attention over the past two years, will also be the subject of a new assembly item, proposed by Iraq.

The Baghdad government, which suffered a number of battlefield reverses earlier this year, wants the assembly to take up the "consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq."

The assembly, always the scene of intensive bilateral diplomacy, will provide the setting for a get-acquainted meeting between the new U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, now celebrating his 25th year in the job.

Observers will be watching for any signs of thaw after the frosty encounters between Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz's predecessor, Alexander Haig.

Even before coming to New York, the ministers and delegates were given food for serious thought by Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar. In his annual report, he lamented the powerlessness of the U.N., particularly the Security Council, in the face of repeated crises.

Warning of the threat of "a new international anarchy," the Peruvian diplomat offered suggestions for strengthening the U.N.'s role as the guardian of peace and proposed a council meeting at the highest possible level to discuss this and other reforms.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar, who succeeded Kurt Waldheim last January as secretary general, hopes to use the assembly session to press his initiative.



Modernisation changes the face of 'Joyce's Dublin'

By Brian Cathcart
Reuter

DUBLIN — If James Joyce returned to Dublin in his centenary year, he would barely recognise parts of the city in which his celebrated novel *Ulysses* was set.

Developers have cut broad swathes through old Dublin in recent years. New office blocks have sprouted on almost every street and demolition work shows no sign of abating.

The Irish capital, whose elegant 18th-century squares and terraces stood almost unchanged for 150 years, is being brought rudely up to date.

The 18th-century Georgian house which Joyce recorded as the home of Leopold Bloom, hero of *Ulysses*, today stands derelict with its tall windows bricked up, part of a street doomed to demolition.

In nearby Mountjoy Square, a familiar landmark in Joyce's novels of Dublin life at the turn of the century, office buildings are taking shape along one side.

To the south at St. Stephen's Green, the city's broadest square, new buildings already dominate one side and most of another has been cleared for new construction

work.

Joyce, born in Dublin in 1882, used the city as a backdrop for much of his work and exploring "Joyce's Dublin" has been part of the itinerary of many of literary visitors. Joyce died in Zurich in 1941.

Dublin's finer streets and buildings date from a period of grandeur and prosperity that ended around the year 1800.

The Georgian style of narrow, brick-built three- and four-storey houses arranged in terraces and squares was also popular in British

cities and spread to North America.

Here the style survived well. For more than a century little new building intruded and Dublin, unlike many European cities, was untouched by war.

But in the early 1960s the rural Irish republic began a drive for industrial expansion. In 1962 Dublin had almost no modern, purpose-built office blocks, now it has more than 200.

"Almost all of those have been built in south Dublin, in our most beautiful streets. They are des-

trouing the whole fabric of the city," says Frank McDonald, an Irish Times journalist who writes on building development and is a sharp critic of the changes.

Conservation and environmental groups have saved a few Georgian buildings by protests and sit-ins, but for many more it is too late.

McDonald lays most of the blame at the door of the Dubliners themselves: "They didn't notice it at first, or they thought it was a sign of progress. They are only waking up now."

He also has tough words for property developers, architects and the government. "There just are not enough regulations to control new building, and we are in the ridiculous position where houses — perfectly good houses — are worth less than the land on which they stand."

The land is needed to meet the demand for new office space, more than half of which is taken by the government.

For Charles Aliaga Kelly, Dublin City's Chief planning officer, the main enemies of Georgian

Dublin are not the developers but time and weather.

"All buildings age, they wear out and break down. The big problem here will come in another 100 years' time."

His office, appropriately atop a new block, looks out over one of the most changed areas of the city, but he is satisfied with the view.

In comparison with many British cities Dublin is still well preserved, he says.

With the tallest building just 17 floors high the skyline is still relatively low, and new regulations

oblige architects to match the general proportions of surrounding buildings.

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SPORTS

Faldo of Britain captures Players' Golf Championship

NOTTINGHAM, England (R) — Nick Faldo of Britain saw his overnight four-stroke lead dwindle to one with three holes to play before he captured the tournament Players' Golf Championship by three shots at Holinwell Sunday.

Manuel Calero of Spain exerted pressure on Faldo over the final stretch but the 25-year-old Briton held him off and pulled away at the end for a three-under-par 69 and a 72-hole total of 270, 18 under par.

Calero took second place with a 68 Sunday for 273. South Africans John Bland and Hugh Baiocchi were joint third on 276, with Baiocchi producing the final day's best round, a 65.

Faldo's first victory in 16 months was not always a foregone conclusion even though he matched Calero's sharpshooting for 15 holes Sunday to keep his

four-shot margin intact.

But Calero, who turned 30 on Thursday, produced birdies on 14 and 15 to pick up three shots on Faldo, who bogeyed the 15th. Then on 16 Calero put his second shot into the sand and Faldo, trying to play safe, followed him into the same bunker.

But Faldo pitched to within three inches and got his par while Calero took a bogey and, with the outcome decided, Calero dropped another stroke on the 18th.

Faldo, who was without a victory since he won the British PGA title for the third time in May of last year, earned £11,660 (\$19,825) for his triumph, as well as a place in two lucrative events next month, the World Match Play Championship at Wentworth and the Lancome Trophy in France.

"I was determined to win here and get that Match Play place," he said. "I never got rattled today but

when someone comes charging at you like Manuel did so late in the round it forces you to pull out everything."

Faldo said he would decide later whether to play in two other continental events before the Match Play. "I don't want to go into it feeling tired after several weeks of continuous playing. I did that last time and I failed badly," he said.

Calero earned £7,780 (\$13,225) for finishing second while Bland and Baiocchi each picked up £3,940 (\$6,700) for their efforts. Bland had the best round of the tournament, 64 on the opening day.

Another Spaniard, Jose-Maria Canizares, was alone in fifth place after a 70 for 277 and £2,970 (\$5,050). Sixth position went to last year's top money winner in Europe, West German Bernhard Langer, who returned a 69 Sunday.

Commonwealth Games will be biggest, best ever, Australian officials say

BRISBANE (R) — Six years of preparation and 35 million dollars (\$34 million) worth of impressive new sports facilities will be put to the test in two weeks' time when the 13th Commonwealth Games open in Brisbane.

Sports officials in this east coast Australian city, who until last May feared a black nations boycott over rugby contacts between South Africa and New Zealand could cripple the event, now say it will be the biggest and best Commonwealth Games ever.

Some 2,350 competitors and officials from 54 countries are expected, according to games foundation general manager Dan Whitehead. This compares with 1,850 from 43 countries at the previous games in Edmonton, Alberta, four years ago.

Revenue from ticket sales have already reached six million dollars (\$5.8 million) compared with 4.3 million (\$4 million) at Edmonton and further sales are expected.

Lord Mayor Roy Harvey admits Brisbane was once a "Hick Town"

held in contempt by Sydney and Melbourne, but preparations for the games have transformed the city.

The city council has run two highly successful publicity campaigns aimed at sprucing up Brisbane and improving civic pride.

Officials said that according to a recent survey 86 per cent of the 750,000 population of the city felt a new pride in Brisbane and 20,000 house-owners had painted their homes as a result of the publicity campaigns.

The council has planted thousands of trees in the past year and given away thousands more to house-holders and schools. Small "impact gardens" have been created all over the city as part of the facelift.

Since Brisbane was awarded the games in 1976, some 35 million dollars (\$34 million) have been spent on new facilities. This was mainly split between the Australian and Queensland state governments and the Brisbane city council.

In contrast to the problems other cities have faced in staging major games, the facilities have been completed ahead of time and within budget. Whitehead says they have been ready for six months and workmen are now applying the finishing touches.

The showpiece athletics events will be staged at the 58,000 capacity Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre in the leafy modern suburb of Nathan.

Swimming, cycling, badminton and weightlifting will be staged at the Chandler complex built in open bushland and woods 12 kms from the city centre.

Boxing, shooting, wrestling, bowls and archery will be held in existing Brisbane facilities, some of them updated for the games.

Competitors will be housed in newly-built student accommodation at one of Brisbane's two universities, close to the athletics stadium.

30,000 visitors expected
The organisers expect 30,000

visitors from abroad or from other Australian states as well as 1,400 journalists, cameramen and other media representatives. About 400 Commonwealth performers and artists will also be in Brisbane for a cultural festival during the games.

This will stretch city accommodation beyond its limits and hotels at the sunshine and gold coast beach resorts and at Toowoomba 100km away will also be used.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) will host a 25 million dollar (\$24 million) operation to broadcast the games to an estimated radio and television audience of one billion people.

The 10-day games will be opened on September 30 by Prince Philip. He will read a message from Queen Elizabeth which is now completing its journey from London to Brisbane in a baton carried by a team of relay runners. A threatened boycott by black

nations protesting against last year's South African rugby tour of New Zealand was averted at a meeting of the Commonwealth Games Federation in London in May.

But the controversy was revived this week when New Zealand sports authorities said they would oppose plans to introduce penalties for countries maintaining sports contacts with South Africa. A new code of conduct is expected to be written into the games constitution during a meeting of the federation in Brisbane.

Whitehead said New Zealand's attitude was unlikely to cause a major split at the Brisbane games, though he said it was possible that black athletes might refuse to compete against New Zealanders.

He said any walkouts would be intolerable. If they occurred, the organisers would withdraw subsidies paid towards the athletes' expenses, he added.

New York Cosmos recaptures NASL

SAN DIEGO, California (R) — New York Cosmos recaptured the North American Soccer League (NASL) Championship by beating Seattle Sounders 1-0 in the Soccer Bowl here Saturday night.

Giorgio Chinaglia, League top scorer this season with 20 goals, netted in the 30th minute from a chance set up by former Brazilian World Cup captain Carlos Alberto and Julio Cesar Romero.

Chinaglia fired a shot from the right-hand edge of the box past Seattle goalkeeper Paul Hammond into the far corner of the net. He was named player of the match, an honour he also received when Cosmos won the Soccer Bowl in 1980.

Cosmos, once graced by Pele and Franz Beckenbauer, were put under considerable pressure in the first half but Seattle could not beat a defence inspired by West German goalkeeper Hubert Birkenmeier. "I was worried because they are a very dangerous team," Cosmos coach Julio Mazzei said.

Emil Zatopek celebrates 60th birthday

VIENNA (R) — Emil Zatopek, who collected three gold medals at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, celebrated his 60th birthday Sunday.

The Czechoslovak won the 5,000, 10,000 metres and marathon at the 1952 games and between 1950 and 1958 set world records and world best performances over distances between 5,000 and 30,000 metres.

An outspoken supporter of the Prague spring liberal reform movement of Alexander Dubcek, Zatopek later recanted and was allowed to take up a job in the documentation centre of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Union.

His wife Dana Zatopkova, winner of the Olympic javelin gold medal in Helsinki, was also 60 Sunday.

Zatopek, who lives in Prague, still enjoys running. "I'm always surprised to find out I need twice as much time to run five kilometres than I used to," he said recently.

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'The role of the Council of Arab Economic Unity in Arab agricultural coordination and integration'

EDITOR'S NOTE: On the occasion of signing a memorandum of understanding Thursday in Rome between the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), CAEU Secretary General Fakhri Kaddori delivered a lecture on the subject "The role of the Council of Arab Economic Unity and its achievements with special reference to the agricultural sector."

The lecture, which was followed by a discussion, was attended by a number of Arab ambassadors and diplomats, senior FAO staff members, and representatives of organizations and scientific institutions. The Jordan Times publishes that part of the lecture about: 'The role of the Council of Arab Economic Unity in Arab agricultural coordination and integration.'

It is a well known fact that the agricultural sector in the Arab countries, in general, is lagging, and in need of great efforts to improve it.

The average annual rate of

growth of production during the seventies was estimated to be 2%, whereas the annual average rate of growth of demand reached 4.6%.

Consequently, the value of agricultural imports of the Arab countries increased by tenfold from \$2 billion in the early seventies to about \$20 billion in 1980, whereas the value of agricultural exports had only doubled during the same period.

While the returns of agricultural exports covered 90% of the costs of agricultural imports during the early seventies, they have later dropped down to cover only 17%. For this reason the (CAEU) has given a considerable attention to the subject of Arab agricultural coordination and integration, and passed several resolutions in this respect.

In fact, agricultural integration is considered to be one of the main pillars of overall Arab economic integration and development.

It calls for the coordination of agricultural policies and development plans in the Arab countries.

following the principle of comparative advantage.

Furthermore, success in developing the agricultural sector does not only imply benefits to the Arab countries, but also benefits to the whole world, which is in general facing a major food problem.

Within the framework of Arab agricultural integration, the CAEU since its establishment in 1964 has particularly stressed in its activities the production gateways to agricultural integration.

Believing that increasing agricultural production on an integrated basis is an important step towards economic integration and unity, the council has continuously urged the Arab countries to support all Arab joint companies engaged in agriculture.

In 1974 it has decided itself to establish the Arab Company for Livestock Development, whose main aim is to improve and raise the standard of livestock production in the Arab World. Its functions include carrying out all technical, industrial and commercial activities related to production, processing, transport and marketing of animal products and feeds.

All Arab countries, members and non-members in the CAEU hold shares in this company.

On the other hand, realising the important role of the Arab specialised federations in accelerating Arab agricultural development, coordination and integration movement in particular and the Arab economic integration in general, the CAEU has established a number of specialised federations in the agricultural sector, namely:

1. The Arab Federation for Chemical Fertilizers Producers, headquarters in Kuwait.

2. The Arab Federation for Fish Producers, headquarters in Baghdad.

3. The Arab Union for Food Industries, headquarters in Baghdad.

4. The Arab Sugar Federation, headquarters in Khartoum.

Recently, the council has passed a resolution approving a multilateral agreement whereby its provisions would provide these federations with a legal status as well as with the requirements for more effective role in the Arab countries which shall ratify this agreement.

Since 1981, the general secretariat of the council has been implementing with respect to agricultural coordination a five-year work plan (1981-1985) which specifically calls for the "formulation of a specific programme for the stages and forms of Arab agricultural coordination and integration".

The general secretariat, in cooperation with the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, has prepared a study on the preliminary phase of the programme.

The proposed programme aims at increasing agricultural production and improving its efficiency in consistency with the available natural resources in the Arab countries and their absorption capacity. To reach these targets the programme entails using the following main channels:-

1- Coordination of agricultural development policies and plans, and unification of their methodologies and time phases aiming at an Arab national plan with specific production objectives that include individual country production objectives as constituents.

2- Coordination of country plans aiming at agricultural production specialisation based on the principle of comparative advantage in agriculture.

3- Investigating specific areas for possibilities of closer cooperation among Arab countries such as organising joint Arab ventures in agriculture.

The preliminary study indicates that agricultural coordination and integration among Arab countries shall more likely be based on the following principles:-

1- Concluding an agreement for agricultural coordination and integration which should include a minimum level of country commitments.

These commitments shall require in principle the contracting parties to agree to coordinate their agricultural development policies and plans within the framework of national objectives.

2- In order to define more specifically the obligations of the contracting countries, the Arab countries shall conclude protocols in specific agricultural areas to be annexed to the agreement, such as protocols on strategic food reserves, fish production, and scientific research in agriculture.

3- The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development in cooperation with other related Arab organisations should act as a secretariat for the implementation of the agreement and the protocols.

As far as the accomplishments of the CAEU in agricultural studies on the Arab world are concerned, the general secretariat has completed a number of studies on major agricultural questions.

Its efforts in the next phase of agricultural coordination and integration shall include a number of other basic studies, whose general outline is being set in cooperation with a number of Arab organisations, among which are the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development and the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development.

We do hope that the FAO will participate in discussing these studies.

It is worth noting here that our agricultural coordination and integration programme is closely related to the objectives of a follow-up to the FAO/CAEU seminar on Agricultural Aspects of Economic Integration among Arab States which the general secretariat of CAEU had organised in Alexandria - Egypt in 1977 in cooperation with FAO and UNDP.

This seminar aimed at identifying and clarifying the main obstacles hindering the realisation of Arab economic integration in the agricultural sector, and proposing suitable solutions. During the past several years it has become a matter of constant policy for the general secretariat of the council to take positive steps in developing and strengthening its cooperation with Arab and international organisations and institutions.

The agreement for cooperation signed with the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development on November 7, 1981, and the memorandum of understanding between the general secretariat of the CAEU and the FAO of the United Nations which has been signed today in Rome, aim at achieving closer cooperation in areas of common interests, particularly in the development and implementation of a programme for Arab agricultural coordination and integration.

China, U.S. firms sign oil exploration contract

PEKING (R) — China Sunday signed a contract with two U.S. companies that will enable them to explore the country's off-shore oil resources, potentially the largest untapped reserves in the world.

Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) and Santa Fe Minerals were the first U.S. firms to reach such an agreement on exploration and production of China's off-shore oil.

Mr. Paul Ravesties, president of ARCO International Oil and Gas Company, said the contract covered a large area south of Hainan island off the coast of south China.

The two companies would bear all exploration costs if the field did not produce commercial quantities of oil and gas but costs would be split with the Chinese if the field were developed for exploitation, he said.

It would take at least five years before the oilfield went into commercial production, he added.

A self-propelled rig now off California would begin drilling early next year, Mr. Ravesties said.

Other foreign companies which have signed agreements with China for oil exploration rights are the state-owned Japan National Oil Corporation and the French firms Elf-Aquitaine and Compagnie Francaise des Petroles.

U.S. freight drivers strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio (R) — Drivers of goods trains went on strike throughout the United States Sunday, halting freight services on all but two railroads.

Some passenger services were also expected to be affected by the walkout involving about 25,000 members of the Cleveland-based Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Union.

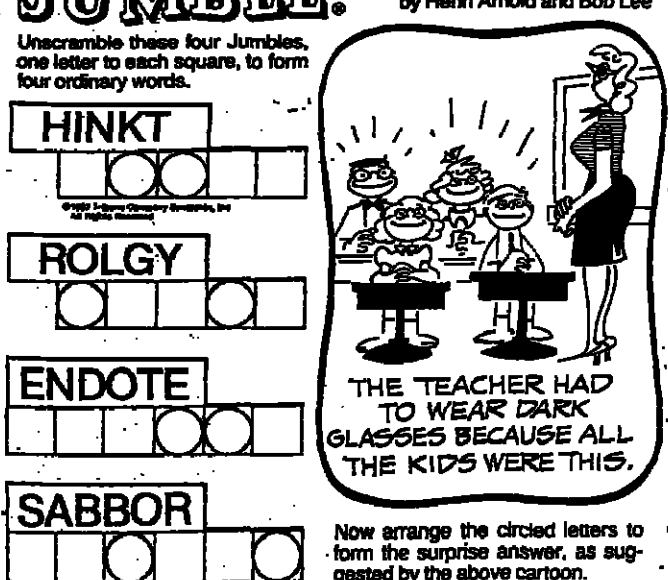
The stoppage was called after negotiators failed to agree on an employers' demand that there be no strikes during the life of a 39-month proposed work contract.

The two freight lines not affected by the strike are Conrail, which operates in the northeast, and the Delaware and Hudson railroad.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXILE GYNIC PITTED AMOEBA

Answer: Helpa construction workers to stick together — CEMENT

L. American conference examines ways to increase food output

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (R) — A five-day Latin American conference on agricultural production has ended here expressing doubts about the region's ability to feed itself.

The conference, sponsored by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), ended late last week after examining various ways to increase the food output of Latin America and the Caribbean, where U.N. officials estimate one person in seven is severely malnourished.

Many of the 250 delegates from 30 countries said the region's problems could best be solved by the creation of a new economic order to ensure fairer distribution of wealth between developed and developing countries.

Leftist-run Nicaragua, the host nation, and communist Cuba led attacks against what they called the exploitation of poor countries by the developed world.

They contrasted the low prices received by the Third World for such commodities as sugar, coffee and copper with what they said were increased price levels in the markets of rich nations.

Best farmland was being used for the production of "cash" crops whose world prices were slumping, leaving the grower nations short of money for imports of medicine, machines and spare parts, Nicaragua said.

Nicaragua's revolutionary government leader, Daniel Ortega,

told the conference that 15 million children die of malnutrition every year in Third World countries, where foreign investors can make profits of \$2.40 for every dollar invested.

Nicaragua also accused the industrial nations of deliberately holding back agricultural development credits in order to keep the region dependent on food imports.

Food imports to Latin America and the Caribbean between 1979 and 1980 leaped by 27 per cent to more than \$10 billion a year, Mexican Agriculture Minister Francisco Merino said.

To step out of this agricultural and economic stagnation, the conference recommended that governments should raise farm output

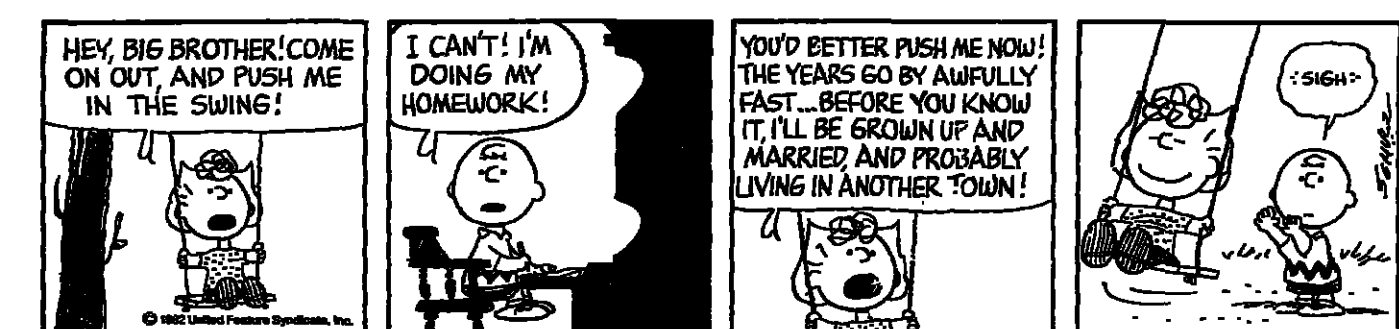
by encouraging peasants to farm underused land.

The conference adopted a Mexican and Nicaraguan proposal to create a regional centre for agrarian reform in Ecuador.

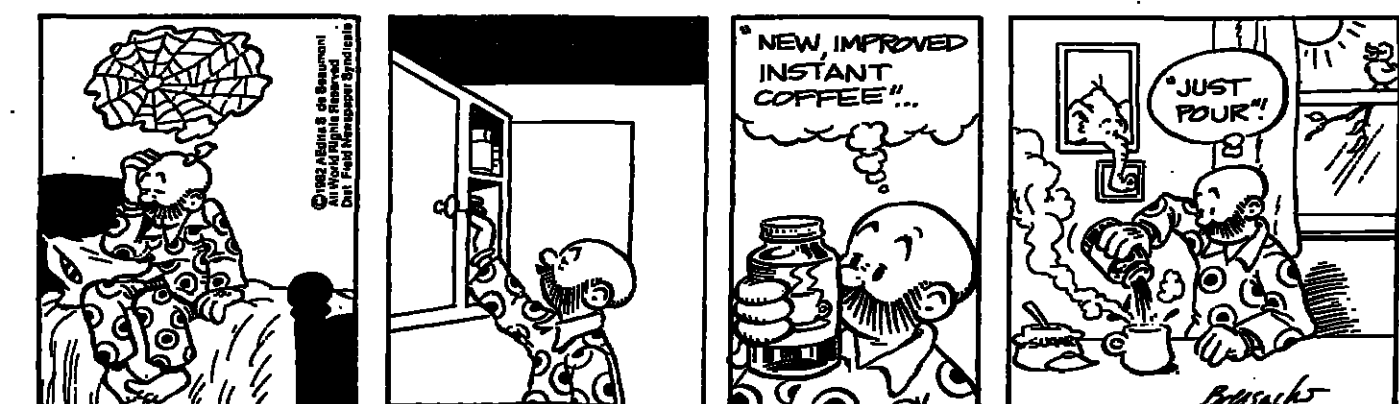
Agrarian reform was seen as a key to increasing peasant output in Latin America, where large landowners often maintain feudal control over their property and those who work it.

The conference, which is held every two years, also decided to study further a Nicaraguan and Colombian proposal to create a multilateral "food fund" from which Latin American countries, many of them squeezed by foreign exchange shortages, could borrow food to sell either domestically or abroad.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are now under good influences for devising and arranging a campaign of action whereby you can gain more abundance in the future. Come to the aid of a friend.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Steer clear of one in power who is critical of your actions. Show greater concern for loved one. Be careful of your credit.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Come to a better understanding with associates. The planets are not favorable for taking chances now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Changing your attitude with others is wise now. Try to be more cooperative with associates. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Forget fun for now and concentrate on creative talents you have. Try to have better rapport with others.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Not a good time for talks with associates since they are not agreeable right now. Study new outlets that could be profitable.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take care of communication problems and forget about recreation for now. Be careful in handling money.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show close ties more affection and put aside any arguments at home. Plan some needed repairs. Enjoy the social tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make plans to improve your health and appearance. A business condition can be improved. Strive for increased happiness.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Confer with experts and know how best to advance your present position in life. Avoid financial expenditures.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Financial affairs need much of your time and attention now. Follow the sound advice of a business expert.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't fret over some secret annoyance which you cannot change. Plan time for improving your health. Be more businesslike.

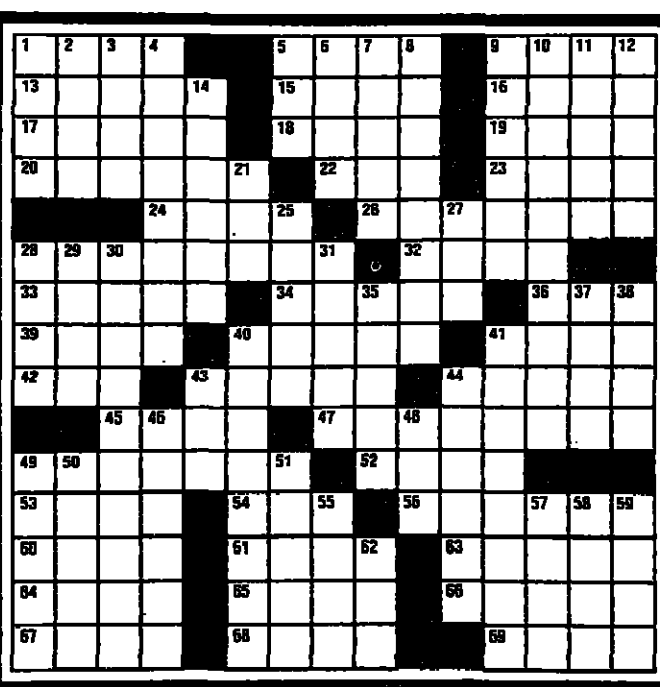
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put those secret worries behind you by doing something constructive about them. A good time to follow your hunches.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will study every factor and detail of any situation and then formulate an improved plan. Give good spiritual training early in life. Your progeny could easily excel in sports. There's also musical talent here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Ruth N. Schultz

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Fast horse	47 Revealing
5 Words by Caesar	49 Ask
9 What a tachometer measures	52 Nobelist
13 Israeli bigwig	53 Part of speech
15 Avoid	54 Grampus
16 Part of QED	56 Son of Jacob
17 Ship's load	60 Severeid
18 Negri of silents	61 Single
19 Chinese: prof.	63 Iridescent
20 Sleep lightly	64 Heaps
22 Moroccan range	65 Song title
23 You said it!	66 Indians
	67 Makes lace
	68 Obey
	69 Building wings
	70 Thrill
	71 Ukase
	72 Certain
	73 Cager
	74 Common abbr.
	75 Distribute
	76 Complete
	77 Buddy-buddy
	78 Grek
	79 Letter
	80 Organism
	81 Pigment
	82 Problem
	83 Big cats
	84 Vegas
	85 Blundering
	86 Water wheel
	87 Banks or flower
	88 Kovacs
	89 Lock up
	90 Environ-
	91 mental sci.
	92 USSR city
	93 Loch
	94 Pot cover



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WORLD

Social Democrat expected to win Swedish elections

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedes voted in general elections Sunday which opinion polls forecast would restore power by a slight margin to Social Democratic leader Olof Palme after six years in opposition.

Unemployment, taxes, government spending and a radical plan to slash the private ownership of Swedish industry were the main electoral issues in an often acrimonious and tense campaign. Polling stations in Sweden's 28 constituencies reported a steady flow of people coming to vote in overcast weather but there was no early indication whether turnout would be high.

Sweden's last four elections have all been close. The 1973 and 1976 elections were cliff-hangers where seat distribution in the 349-seat Riksdag (parliament) was not available on election night

and required recounts. A two-hour televised debate on Friday night between leaders of the five main parties, which had been expected to influence the large number of undecided voters, also produced no clear victor, political commentators said.

About two-thirds of Sweden's eight million population are eligible to vote but of these as many as two million are thought to have submitted postal votes, many of which may not be counted by election night as was the case in the last election of 1979, political analysts said.

The result of the 1979 election, which produced a one-seat victory for the non-Socialist parties over the Social Democrats and Communists, was only secured three days after polling day once all postal votes were counted.

There were no opinion polls on the eve of the election but one last poll forecast the Social Democrats would win 46 per cent of the vote, 0.2 per cent more than the combined vote of the governing centre-right and liberalists under Prime Minister Thorbjörn Fälldin and the opposition conservatives.

According to the poll, which broadly agreed with others, the Social Democrats would take 167 seats in the Riksdag, 13 more than in 1979, the non-Socialists 166, nine less, and the Communists 16, four less.

Both the Communist and liberal parties are hovering close to the four per cent cut-off point for entering parliament, and the polling outcome for these parties could have a decisive effect on who rules Sweden for the next three years.

Mrs. Gandhi to expound on neutrality in Moscow

By Najmul Hassan

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi leaves Monday for Moscow where she is expected to assure the Kremlin that India's efforts to broaden links with the West would not cool ties with the Soviet Union.

Her six-day visit to the Soviet Union, India's main arms supplier and major trade partner, follows her fence-mending tour of the United States in July.

Compared to the official and media build-up to her visit to the U.S., domestic public interest in her journey to the Soviet Union has been subdued.

Indian journalists reporting from Moscow, however, said Soviet leaders were keenly awaiting the visit. Mrs. Gandhi's first since she returned to power in January 1980.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is due to meet President Brezhnev on Sept. 20 and 21, will not be carrying an arms shopping list to Moscow, Indian officials said. But commentators said India's defence needs would be high on the agenda.

Also expected to figure prominently in the talks are ways to increase trade and economic ties between the two countries.

Under a new protocol signed in Moscow this week, the Soviet Union pledged substantial technological aid to boost India's steel, coal and oil production.

Mrs. Gandhi avoided going to Moscow last year to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Indo-Soviet friendship pact.

Signs of India's independence include New Delhi's unease over the Soviet military presence in nearby Afghanistan, its attempts to diversify its sources of arms, and its efforts to resolve a border dispute with China, the Soviet Union's arch enemy.

Indian officials have dismissed speculation that Mrs. Gandhi's efforts to strengthen ties with the West were motivated by a souring of India's relations with the Soviet Union.

Denying that she tilted towards Moscow, Mrs. Gandhi has said her goal was to be friends with the U.S. and the Soviet Union as well as China.

Prince Philip to start U.S. visit

LOS ANGELES (R) — Prince Philip arrives in Los Angeles Monday for a five-day stay already marred by social controversies.

He is due to attend a dinner at the California Club, which bars women as members and has been accused of discriminating against minority groups.

Building millionaire Montgomery Fisher and his wife Joanne resigned as co-commissioners of Olympic equestrian events in the 1984 summer games in Los Angeles after a party they were to give for Prince Philip was cancelled.

Prince Philip is president of the International Equestrian Federation.

Robert Strub, President of Santa Anita race course, which will be the site of most of the equestrian events in the 1984 games, is giving the California Club dinner for Prince Philip on Thursday.

Olympic sources said various officials suggested the dinner be held elsewhere because they felt Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, who is black, should be invited and the mayor had a policy of never entering the club.

The spokeswoman for the Los Angeles Olympic organising committee, Amy Collis, said the dinner was not an Olympic event and had no connection with the committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher agreed to a suggestion by the American horse shows association, to organise a party in their Beverly Hills home for Prince Philip and 50 other guests.

But they returned from a holiday in Hawaii to find their party had been taken over by the Olympic organising committee and promptly resigned as equestrian co-commissioners, committee members said.

Instead of a gathering of 50 people Prince Philip is now due to attend a party being given by the Los Angeles Olympic organising committee on Wednesday for several hundred people.

The doubts centre on the expiry in 1997 of the 99-year-lease Britain has on the new territories, accounting for three-quarters of Hong Kong's land area.

Vivien Chan, a solicitor and member of Hong Kong's liberal reform club, said any sort of declaration of intent from Peking at this stage would be political suicide for China's leaders.

This view was supported by Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, who said Mrs. Thatcher could hardly be expected to return to London "waving a piece of paper" with a solid promise from Peking on Hong Kong's future status.

This first visit to China by a British prime minister comes at a time of growing anxiety here about the future of the colony.

Until recently, 1997 seemed in thriving, free-enterprise Hong Kong a long way off. But now for a variety of reasons the territory, and particularly the business

U.N. condemns criminal massacre

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Following is the text of a resolution adopted unanimously by the Security Council early Sunday condemning the criminal massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut.

The Security Council, appalled at the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut, having heard the report of the secretary general, noting that the government of Lebanon has agreed to the dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of greatest human suffering and losses in and around that city,

1. Condemns the criminal massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut.
2. Reaffirms once again its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982) which call for respect for the rights of the civilian population without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against that population.
3. Authorises the secretary general as an immediate step to increase the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut from 10 to 50 and insists that there shall be no interference with the deployment of the observers and that they shall have full freedom of movement.
4. Requests the secretary general, in consultation

with the government of Lebanon, to ensure the rapid deployment of those observers in order that they may contribute in every way possible within their mandate, to the effort to ensure full protection for the civilian population.

5. Requests the secretary general as a matter of urgency to initiate appropriate consultations and in particular consultations with the government of Lebanon on additional steps which the council might take, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that government in ensuring full protection for the civilian population in and around Beirut and requests him to report to the council within 48 hours.

6. Insists that all concerned must permit United Nations observers and forces established by the Security Council in Lebanon to be deployed and to discharge their mandates and in this connection solemnly calls attention to the obligation on all member states under Article 25 of the charter to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the charter.

7. Requests the secretary general to keep the Council informed on an urgent and continuing basis.

Probing the origins of the butchery

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has charged that 1,500 Palestinian civilians had been massacred in west Beirut by Israeli commandos aided by some Lebanese Christian militias.

Speaking at the start of an emergency Council meeting on the Beirut killings, PLO observer Zehdi Terzi said:

"The Judeo-Nazis desecrated the day of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish new year. It is now in the annals of history marked as the black Rosh Hashanah."

Mr. Terzi said: "Fifteen hundred helpless civilians, mostly women and children, were butchered in cold blood. The men were rounded up, placed against a wall and shot in very Nazi-like fashion."

Referring to the Shatila Palestinian refugee camp, Mr. Terzi said: "It is known fact now that the troops that stormed the camp are Israeli commandos who have sought the help of some militiamen from the renegade (Lebanese Christian) Saad Haddad forces."

The Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila were "now ingloriously inscribed together with Auschwitz and My Lai — west Beirut alongside the Warsaw ghetto," he said.

Before the Council meeting got under way, the United States, France and Italy, with the concurrence of Lebanon, urged the immediate dispatch of U.N. observers to the "sites of the greatest human suffering and losses" in and around Beirut.

But Jordan, which called for the Council meeting, was reported to be pressing for the despatch of troops from the 7,000-member U.N. Truce Force in Lebanon (UNTF), stationed in the south of the country, which was brushed aside by the Israeli army when it invaded in June.

At the start of the Council meeting, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar gave details of the situation as provided by a group of 10 U.N. observers already in the Lebanese capital.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he had made repeated efforts since June to strengthen the observer group but had encountered difficulties — a reference to Israeli objections.

But he said it appeared that in

the present situation unarmed military observers, however courageous, were not enough.

He said it was also worth noting that in the UNIFIL area in the south, conditions had remained quiet and the U.N. force had successfully prevented the harassment of the civilian population by any armed groups.

Kataeb units present

In his report on the situation in Beirut, based on information from the U.N. Observer Group Beirut (OGB), Mr. Perez de Cuellar said that fighting in the Sabra camp in the southern suburbs of the city was in progress Saturday and the presence of Kataeb units — the military branch of the Falange Party — was observed at Bir Hassan, in the hospital and the airport areas.

From 1630 to 1830 hours GMT on Sept. 17, sporadic explosions were heard at an undetermined distance northwest of Yaze when the U.N. observer group is temporarily located. Four minutes before midnight GMT, flares were seen over the Sabra area, he said.

"In the morning of Sept. 18 all of west Beirut was under IDF (Israeli Defence Forces) control. The presence of Kataeb units was again observed in Bir Hassan in the vicinity of Sabra camp, as well as an estimated at least 1,000 Kataeb soldiers with tanks and vehicles in the airport area," the secretary general said.

"Two teams of OGB observers reached the Sabra camp at 0830 hours GMT and found many clusters of bodies of men, women and children in civilian clothes who appeared to have been massacred in groups of 10 or 20."

"The Sabra Camp is dominated by two IDF positions 200 and 500 metres (yards) respectively west of the camp. According to information received from the Lebanese army, the units seen in the Bir Hassan, Sabra and airport areas were in fact Kataeb units mixed with Lebanese de facto forces coming from southern Lebanon."

"De facto forces" is the U.N.'s term for the militia headed by Saad Haddad, a Lebanese Christian ally of Israel who controls a strip of territory along Lebanon's southern border.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he was told by Israeli U.N. ambas-

sador Yehuda Blum Saturday afternoon that the Israeli army was deployed west of the Palestinian camps. The envoy said the Israeli army had left access to the east open in the expectation that the Lebanese army would enter and take up positions called for by the plan drafted by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib. Ambassador Blum added that this did not happen.

Lebanese representative Ghasan Tuani, addressing the Council, said no one should "try to incriminate Lebanon with their dirty work."

"Let no one, by inference or insinuation, try to accuse any Lebanese of the ugly and criminal acts that have taken place in Lebanon and that dishonour our soil."

U.N. presence needed

Ambassador Hazem Nuseibeh of Jordan said the council, particularly its five permanent members, had a sacred duty under the U.N. Charter's enforcement provisions to "send contingents of their armed forces to protect the Palestinian people from additional genocide."

They could enlist and obtain as many forces as they needed, and he was sure they would be forthcoming from the overwhelming majority of member states, Mr. Nuseibeh declared.

A succession of speakers in the debate had deliberately lied. "A crime occurred in west Beirut last Friday night. Civilians were murdered and we join all those who genuinely express their revulsion and indignation at such crimes. We do so because, in contradistinction to most speakers seated around this table, we are not selective in our respect for human life."

He said Israel had been subjected to many diatribes and orgies of hatred, "but let me tell you in all frankness this council has stooped here tonight to new depths of moral degeneration and intellectual depravity."

Speaking for Britain, Marrack Goulding said the ruthless massacre of innocent men, women and children had aroused indignation and revulsion in Britain. "We condemn it without reservation," he said.

Monaco slowly returns to normal

MONTE CARLO (R) — Monaco started returning to normal Sunday after an emotional farewell to Princess Grace, who died last Tuesday but the loss of the former film star could affect the future of this Riviera principality.

The bustling casino resort fell silent Saturday to all but the muffled beat of funeral drums as celebrities and European royalty joined thousands of Monegasques in praying for the repose of her soul.

But the confusion that surrounded her death after a car crash also hung over her burial. Palace spokesmen said the princess, the former Hollywood star Grace Kelly, had been put into the Grimaldi family crypt beneath the Monaco cathedral Saturday evening.

Reporters watched the royal family arrive at the cathedral and enter a side door into the chapel of princes where the crypt is located.

But later the officials said the body was not lowered into the crypt because a mass for Monegasques who were unable to attend the morning service was in progress.

Her husband Prince Rainier, 59, and his family joined in the second mass but then left after the coffin was moved to the chapel of princes.

The officials said they did not know when the body would be placed in the crypt.

The prince, Monaco's ruler for the last 33 years, appeared shattered by his loss. His son and heir Prince Albert, 24, and his daughter Princess Caroline, 25, had to support him at times.

Prince Rainier's look of despair at the loss of his wife of 26 years fuelled press speculation that he could soon abdicate in favour of his son.

He has often said he intends to stand aside when he feels Prince Albert is ready.

The handsome Prince Albert mastered his emotions during the funeral services and appeared to be the only member of the royal family firmly in control of himself.

But palace officials said the plans were now being reviewed and no decision was expected for several weeks.

Even if the death of Princess Grace fails to prompt a transfer of power, her disappearance is certain to alter profoundly the social world of Monaco.

When the Philadelphia-born actress, who charmed millions in her brief film career, married Prince Rainier in 1956, the event also forged an alliance between the principality and Hollywood.

The princess drew film stars and celebrities to Monaco, giving fresh lustre to charity benefits and sporting and social events.

For millions around the world the names of Monaco and Princess Grace were inextricably linked.

Her death could signal the end of Monaco's special link with America which never lost interest in the Philadelphia girl who became a princess.

Hong Kong do worry about the lifestyle under a spartan Communist regime, but there are another couple of million people who do not even recognise that problem.

They are the people who have come over across the border in the past 25 years looking for a better life.

A handful have struck it rich, but the vast majority are still looking for a local identity. Shunned by the locals, many have taken to crime. To these Chinese, life under Communism would be little different, apart from tighter discipline.

In London, Hong Kong experts report some optimism about the final outcome of the negotiations with China.

"When you weigh the options honestly, I cannot see China taking over Hong Kong. They would gain little and sacrifice a great deal," said one expert.

Most analysts see little possibility of a total Chinese takeover of Hong Kong which would pose enormous political and economic problems and, the Asian Wall Street Journal said, saddle Peking with five million "malcontent Cantonese."

Peking diplomatic sources said Mrs. Thatcher could be expected to press the view that British administration in some form is essential to maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mujahadeen demand information about 8 captured children

LONDON (R) — Iran's left-wing Mujahadeen organisation said Sunday the Iranian authorities had refused to give any details on eight children captured during raids by revolutionary guards on Mujahadeen hideouts in Tehran last month. The organisation's Paris office told Reuters by telephone that most of the children, aged from six months to 11 years old, lost their mothers, who were Mujahadeen members, in fighting during the raids. It charged that two of the children, named as Leila Bazarzang, 10, and Somayeh Taghavi, 11, had been tortured and were in a disturbed nervous state in Tehran's Evin prison. The Mujahadeen, it added, appealed to human rights organisations to press for information on the children.

JAL told to check DC-8 jets after recent accident

TOKYO (R) — The Japanese transport minister has told Japan Air Lines (JAL) to check all its DC-8 aircraft after a JAL DC-8 overshot the runway during an emergency landing at Shanghai airport Friday. Transport Minister Tokusaburo Kosaka issued the instruction when JAL President Yasumoto Takagi reported the accident to him Saturday, a JAL spokesman said. JAL has 24 DC-8s in its fleet of about 90 aircraft. The plane, with 113 passengers and 11 crew, returned to Shanghai airport when a warning light indicated a hydraulic system fault after taking off for Tokyo.

3 murderers shot in public in China

PEKING (R) — Three murderers were executed Saturday after a mass rally in the workers' stadium in Peking, a city newspaper reported. The Peking Evening News said one died for poisoning his 14-year-old sister-in-law after making her pregnant and arranging a back-street abortion, another for electrocuting his wife when she was asleep after a series of domestic quarrels, and the third for murdering an acquaintance in his sleep after breaking into his home and stealing 100 yuan (\$50) and a bicycle.

Vatican mediation heals rift between Chile, Argentina

VATICAN CITY (R) — Chile and Argentina have agreed to extend a 10-year treaty on frontier disputes following an appeal by Pope John Paul, Vatican officials said. The treaty, providing for either party to take a dispute unilaterally to the international court in The Hague if mediation efforts failed, was due to expire at the end of this year. An exchange of notes on the treaty extension took place between the two countries in the presence of papal mediator Cardinal Antonio Samore, the officials said.

San Gennaro's blood liquefies in Naples

NAPLES, Italy (R) — The blood of San Gennaro, Naples' patron saint, liquefied Sunday before a packed congregation in the city's cathedral, auguring a good year for the poverty-stricken and crime-ridden port. The congealed blood, contained in a glass phial, ran red and the city's archbishop announced the annual event in the traditional manner with a wave of a handkerchief.

Brussels tightens security after synagogue attack

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian police have tightened security in Jewish areas of the country after a gunman wounded four worshippers outside a synagogue in central Brussels Saturday. The man leapt out from behind a car and fired two machine-gun bursts at a handful of people about to enter the synagogue for Jewish new year celebrations, eyewitnesses said. He then fled down a narrow side street, eluding police, and disappeared in the direction of a bustling weekend market. Four men were wounded, two seriously, the public prosecutor's office said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠854 ♥Q872 ♦AQJ102 ♣6

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

A.—The auction has marked partner with spade shortness, and he must have a reasonably good hand to overcall at the two-level, vulnerable. Your hand has tremendous trick-taking ability, and game should have excellent play. Bid four hearts. A timid raise to three hearts would be competitive and could easily be passed.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠KQ8 ♥AKQ965 ♦KJ ♣AJ

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—You have an absolute minimum for your demand bid, so even though partner made a positive response, your prime duty is to advise him of your limited strength. Bid four hearts. Any slam try must come from partner.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠106 ♥109652 ♦K8 ♣J532

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—You have a dead minimum for your first response, but resist the temptation to pass. You still have a duty to steer the contract to the right denomination. With your five-card trump support and two doubtless, this hand will almost surely play better at a suit contract than no trump. You can convey this to partner by returning to his suit at the cheapest level. Bid three hearts.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠KQ8 ♥AKQ965 ♦KJ ♣AJ

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—You were close to a jump shift at your first turn, so now you must strive to bid as strongly as possible. Start with a jump to three hearts to set the trump suit. If partner simply raises to four hearts, you intend conveying your slam aspirations by cue-bidding the ace of spades.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AQ ♥K983 ♦872 ♣AK98

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—You were close to a jump shift at your first turn, so now you must strive to bid as strongly as possible. Start with a jump to three hearts to set the trump suit. If partner simply raises to four hearts, you intend conveying your slam aspirations by cue-bidding the ace of spades.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AQ ♥J6 ♦K1082 ♣Q9854

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Taking into account the promoted value of your honors in partner's suits, your hand is worth a full opening bid. You have a choice between a jump raise to three clubs or a jump to two no trump. We prefer the latter, and not only because nine tricks might be easier to make than eleven. If partner declares, your spade tenace will be vulnerable to a lead through. At no trump, with you declaring, it will be protected from an early attack.